

The
PRONOUNCING
DICTIONARY
of

MYTHOLOGY

AND
ANTIQUITIES.

GIVING A
CONCISE ACCOUNT OF THE GODS, HEROES,
STATESMEN, POETS,
PHILOSOPHERS, PAINTERS, SCULPTORS, PLACES
AND WONDERS OF ANTIQUITY.

A
PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY
OF
MYTHOLOGY
AND
ANTIQUITIES.

GIVING A
*CONCISE ACCOUNT OF THE
GODS, HEROES, STATESMEN, POETS,
PHILOSOPHERS, PAINTERS,
SCULPTORS, PLACES AND WONDERS
OF ANTIQUITY.*

LONDON:
JOHN WALKER & Co., LTD.,
Farringdon House, Warwick Lane, E.C.

List of Series

UNIFORM WITH THIS BOOK.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

1. *An Explanatory Pronouncing Dictionary of Latin Quotations.*
2. *An Explanatory Pronouncing Dictionary of Mythology, Etc.*
3. *A Handy Guide to Correct Pronunciation and Spelling.*
4. *Just the Word Wanted. A Handbook of English Synonyms.*
5. *Great Britain's Colonial Possessions.*

PREFACE.



OWING to the great spread of education of late years, writers of all kinds, realising that they have a better-informed class of readers to address themselves to than heretofore, very frequently make use of classical allusions in their writings,—and very wisely, for the writings and the many beautiful notions and myths of the ancients furnish a rich storehouse of the most varied and most beautiful illustration. Consequently, a Dictionary of Mythology, to enable one to understand an unknown or forgotten classical reference, must now be regarded as indispensable in every house. Most of the already published books of this kind are, however, singularly deficient in *completeness, accuracy*, and, it must be added, *interest*. In fact, the majority of them are little better than a string of dry facts, entirely shorn of all interesting details. In the present work, on the other hand, the presentation of interesting details is a principal feature, the compiler having introduced throughout the work a number of such derived from his own somewhat diverse and extensive reading.

With regard to *completeness*, few, if any, of the existing dictionaries give references to such important matters as, for example, the *Seven Wise Men of Greece*, the *Seven Wonders of the World*, the celebrated story of the *Golden Fleece*, the *Venus of Milo*, or the famous stratagem of the *Wooden Horse*, by means of which the city of Troy was taken (see "Troy"), all of which—and many others might be named—are, it need scarcely be added, carefully given in the present work. Moreover, such well-known names as *Horace*, *Pliny*, etc., are in other dictionaries only given under their Latin forms, *Horatius*, *Plinius*, etc., which is very puzzling to many.

As regards *accuracy*, most of the dictionaries are based on Lemprière's antiquated work. In the preparation of the present work, however, only the most modern sources of information have been consulted, by which means accuracy has been ensured and at the same time many errors have been avoided.

A prominent feature of the present work is the giving of the Pronunciation of every name. This is a special feature, as in no similar work hitherto published has anything of the kind been attempted beyond simply marking accented syllables. This alone is, however, worse than useless, as it leads to such terrible blunders as the pronunciation of the second syllable of Achilles *chill* instead of *kill*! In the following pages the pronunciation is given in such a manner as to render a mispronunciation a practical impossibility.

The compiler trusts, therefore, that his little book may be found useful by a large section of the general public.

PRONUNCIATION.

THE long (marked) vowels are pronounced as in the following words:—

fāte, fāre, fār; mē; mīne; mōte; mūte.

The short vowels, which include all not marked as above, are pronounced as in the following words:—

pat; pet; pil; pot; put.

The accented syllable in each word is indicated by a dash being placēd immediately after it.

The following usual abbreviations of Roman *praenomens*—that is, the names which distinguished individuals (corresponding to our Christian names)—will be used throughout this work:—

C. . .	Caius (<i>kī'us</i>).	Q. . .	Quintus (<i>kwin'tus</i>).
D. . .	Decimus (<i>des'im-us</i>).	R. . .	Rufus (<i>rōf'us</i>).
L. . .	Lucius (<i>lōō'si-us</i>).	Sp. . .	Spurius (<i>spū'ri-us</i>).
M. . .	Marcus (<i>mar'kus</i>).	T. . .	Titus (<i>tī'tus</i>).
P. . .	Publius (<i>pub'li-us</i>).	Ti. . .	Tiberius (<i>tī-bēr'i-us</i>).

A Roman *dictator* was an extraordinary magistrate, elected in times of emergency, and invested with absolute authority for a period of six months.

A *patronymic* (pat-ro-nim'ik) is a name taken from a father or ancestor. Thus, the patronymic *Æacides* (see p. 10) was applied to several sons, grandsons and great-grandsons, of *Æacus*, from whom it was derived. Sometimes, however, a patronymic is applied specially to one descendant in particular.

Q.v., quod vide (L) = which see.

DICTIONARY OF MYTHOLOGY.

A

Abacænum (*ab-a-sē'num*). An ancient town of the Siculi in Sicily.

Abæ (*ab'ē*). An ancient town of Phocis, celebrated for a temple and oracle of Apollo, who hence derived the surname of *Abæus* (*a-bē'us*).

Abantes (*ab-an'tēz*). The ancient inhabitants of Eubœa. They built *Abæ*, and afterwards crossed over to Eubœa.

Abantiades (*ab-an'ti-a-dēz*). A patronymic applicable to any descendant of *Abas*, but especially applied to *Perseus*, great-grandson of *Abas*, and *Acrisius*, son of *Abas*. The feminine form of *Abantiades* was *Abantias*.

Abaris (*ab'a-ris*). A mythical personage who is said to have taken no earthly food, and to have ridden on an arrow—the gift of *Apollo*, whose priest he was—through the air. Date about B.C. 570.

Abas (*ab'ass*). (i) Son of *Metanira*; was changed by *Demeter* into a lizard, because he mocked the goddess when she had come into his mother's house and drank eagerly to quench her thirst. (ii) Twelfth king of *Argos*, son of *Lynceus* and *Hypermnestra*, grandson of *Danaus*. When he informed his father of the death of *Danaus* he was rewarded with the shield of his grandfather, which was sacred to *Hera* (*Juno*). This shield performed various marvels, and the mere sight of it could reduce a revolted people to submission.

Abdera (*ab-dēr'a*). A town of *Thrace*, near the mouth of the *Nestus*. It was the birthplace of *Democritus*, *Protagoras*, *Anaxarchus* and other distinguished men. Notwithstanding this its inhabitants were accounted stupid, and an "Abderite" was a term of reproach.

Abella (*a-bell'a*) or **Avella**. A town of *Campania*, celebrated for its apples, whence *Virgil* calls it *malifera* (*mā-lif'er-a*)—i.e. apple-bearing.

Abii (*ab'i-i*). A tribe mentioned by *Homer*, and probably a *Thracian* people. They lived on milk, esteemed celibacy and disapproved of war.

Abila (*ab'il-a*). A town of *Cœle-Syria*, afterwards called *Claudiopolis*. See also "Abyla."

Abnoba Mons (*ab'no-ba monz*). The whole range of mountains and hills covered by the Black Forest in Germany. Not applied to a single mountain, as might have been supposed.

Aborigines (*ab-or-i'jin-ēz*). The original inhabitants of a country. Specially applied to an ancient people who were the progenitors of the Latini.

Aborrhas (*a-bor'ras*). A river joining the Euphrates on its east side.

Abrotonum (*ab-rot'on-um*). The mother of Themistocles.

Absyrtus (*ab-sir'tus*). A son of Æetes, king of Colchis. His sister Medea, when fleeing with Jason, and being pursued by her father, murdered him at Tomi, and having cut his body in pieces, strewed them on the way to stop her father's pursuit.

Abydos (*a-bē'dos*). (i) A town of Egypt, famed for a temple of Osiris, which is still standing, and an oracle. (ii) A town on the Hellespont, famous for the loves of Hero and Leander (see "Leander"). From here Xerxes built his bridge of boats over the Hellespont (B.C. 480).

Abyla (*ab'il-a*). A mountain of Africa opposite to Calpe (Gibraltar), and distant from it eighteen miles. The two mountains were called the Columns of Hercules, because they were supposed to have been originally one mountain, torn asunder by Hercules.

Academia (*ak-a-dē'mi-a* or *-dē'mī'a*). The Academy, a place near Athens, surrounded by lofty trees and adorned with statues, where Plato taught. Hence Plato's followers were called the Academici (*ak-a-dē'mi-sī*), or Academic philosophers.

Acamas (*ak'-a-mās*). (i) Son of Theseus and Phædra; went with Diomedes to Troy to recover Helen. (ii) Son of Antenor and Theano, and a very brave Trojan. (iii) A Thracian who assisted Priam in the Trojan war.

Acantha (*ak-an'tha*). A nymph beloved by Apollo and changed into the acanthus.

Acarnania (*ak-ar-nā'ni-a*). A province of Greece. The people were very rude, living by piracy and robbery. They were, however, praised for their fidelity and courage.

Acastus (*ak-as'tus*). One of the Argonauts. His wife, Hippolyte, fell in love with Peleus, who, however, refused to listen to her. In revenge she accused him to her husband of improper behaviour towards her, and he left Peleus, unarmed, asleep on Mount Pelion. Here the Centaurs nearly destroyed him, but he was saved by Hermes, and afterwards killed Acastus and his wife.

Acca Laurentia (*ak'ka law-ren'shi-a*). The nurse of Romulus and

Remus, after they had been taken from the she-wolf. See "Romulus."

Accius (*ak'-i-us*). A Roman tragic poet, born B.C. 170.

Acco (*ak'kō*). A chief of the Senones in Gaul, put to death by Cæsar B.C. 53.

Acestes (*a-ses'tēs*). Son of Egesta. Entertained Æneas on his arrival in Sicily.

Achæi (*a-kē'i*). Descendants of Achæus; formed one of the most powerful Hellenic races. On this account Homer frequently designates the whole of the Greeks by the term Achæi. They inhabited Peloponnesus; but were expelled by the Heraclidæ, and then seized twelve cities on the north of Peloponnesus. These twelve cities formed a league—termed the Achæan League—for mutual protection, and at length they declared war against the Romans. One year's war, however, sufficed to destroy the League, and at the same time put an end to the independence of Greece.

Achæmenes (*a-kē'men-ēs*). A Persian king, ancestor of Cyrus.

Achæmenides (*a-kē'men'id-ēs*). An Ithacan, abandoned by Ulysses on the coast of Sicily, when he fled from the Cyclops.

Achæus. See "Achæi."

Achaia (*a-kā'i-a*). (i) The northern coast of Peloponnesus, originally called Ægialus or Ægialæa (*i.e.* shore). (ii) The original seat of the Achæi in Thessaly. (iii) The Roman province, which included Peloponnesus and northern Greece S. of Thessaly, formed B.C. 146.

Acharnæ (*a-kar'nē*). A village of Attica. One of the plays of Aristophanes is so named.

Achates (*a-kā'tēs*). A friend of Æneas—"fidus Achates"—famous for his fidelity.

Acheloiades (*a-kē-lō'i-a-dēs*). The Sirens, so called because they were the daughters of Achelous.

Achelous (*ak-el'ō-us*). A name applied both to a river and a river-god. (i) The river, which is the largest in Greece, is about 130 miles in length, and rises in Mount Pindus; thence it flows southward and falls into the Ionian Sea. (ii) The river-god was the son of Oceanus and Tethys, and the eldest of 3000 brothers. He and Hercules both loved Deianira, and fought for the possession of her. Hercules conquered him, when he took the form of a bull, but was defeated again and deprived by Hercules of one of his horns. He recovered this latter, however, by giving up the horn of Amalthea (*q.v.*).

Achelous, who was looked upon as the representative of all fresh water, was considered a great divinity throughout Greece.

Acheron (*ak'er-ōn*). Generally signifies the whole of the lower world. Properly, it is the river of the lower world, around which the shades of the departed hover, and into which the Cocytus and Pyriphlegethon flow. There are other rivers also named Acheron.

Achilles (*a-kill'ēs*). The great hero of the *Iliad*. He was the son of Peleus, king of the Myrmidones, and the Nereid Thetis. His mother, wishing to make him immortal, plunged him, when an infant, into the river Styx, and succeeded with the exception of the ankles, by which she held him. He was educated by Phoenix and Chiron, the centaur—the former teaching him eloquence and the arts of war, the latter the healing art. When he was but nine years old, Calchas declared that Troy could not be taken without his aid. His mother, knowing that this war would be fatal to him, disguised him as a girl and sent him to dwell with the daughters of Lycomedes, at whose court he was called Pyrrha (*pir'ra*), *i.e.* red or tawny, on account of his auburn hair. Seeing, however, that Troy could not be taken without his aid, the crafty Ulysses, disguised as a merchant, sought him out, offering for sale jewels and articles of feminine attire, amongst which he had placed some arms. The ruse succeeded, as Achilles, by eagerly seizing the arms, at once betrayed his sex, and accompanied Ulysses to the Greek army before Troy. Whilst at Lycomedes' court he became by Deidamia the father of Pyrrhus, or Neoptolemus. Before Troy he performed great feats of valour. After killing numbers of Trojans, he at length met Hector, whom he chased thrice round the walls of the city, and, having slain him, tied his body to his chariot and dragged it to the ships of the Greeks. He had an invulnerable suit of armour made, at his mother's request, by Vulcan. Finally, he was slain by Paris, son of Priam, who shot him in the heel, his only vulnerable part. He is the principal hero of the *Iliad*, and is represented as the handsomest and bravest of all the Greeks. After his death Achilles became one of the judges in the lower world, and dwelt in the islands of the blessed, where he was united to Medea, or Iphigenia.

Acis (*ā'sis*). A Sicilian shepherd, beloved by the nymph Galatea. He was crushed, through jealousy, under a huge rock by Polyphemus, the Cyclop, and his blood gushing forth from under was changed by the nymph into the river Acis, at the foot of Mount Etna.

Acontius (*a-kon'ti-us*). A beautiful youth of Ceos, who, when

celebrating the festival of Diana at Delos, fell in love with Cydippe, whom he gained by the following stratagem. Having written on an apple, "I swear by the sanctuary of Diana to marry Acontius," he threw it before her in the temple of the goddess. The nurse took up the apple and handed it to Cydippe, who read aloud what was written upon it. The goddess heard the vow, and when she was about to marry another man, visited such illness upon her that at length her father was compelled to give her in marriage to Acontius.

Acrisius (*ā-kris'i-us*). Son of Abas, king of Argos. Being told by an oracle that his daughter, Danaë, would give birth to a son who would kill his grandfather, he kept her in close confinement in a brazen tower. Here, however, Jupiter visited her in a golden shower, and she became the mother of Perseus. Acrisius exposed mother and child on the sea in a chest; but the chest floated to the island of Seriphus, where both were rescued by Dictys. Perseus (*q.v.*) afterwards became famous, and Acrisius went to see him at Larissa. Here, in fulfilment of the oracle, he was accidentally killed by a quoit thrown by Perseus.

Acropolis (*ak-ro'pol-is*)—*i.e.* the upper or higher city, hence the citadel, castle. Usually the Acropolis of Athens, which served as the treasury, is referred to.

Actæon (*ak-tē'ōn*). A mighty huntsman, son of Aristæus and Autonoe. One day whilst hunting he saw Diana and her nymphs bathing, and was immediately changed by the goddess into a stag, in which form he was torn to pieces by his fifty dogs.

Actium (*ak'ti-um*). A promontory in Acarnania, off which Augustus gained the celebrated victory over Antony and Cleopatra on Sept. 2nd, B.C. 31, in commemoration of which Augustus instituted a festival to Apollo, called Actia, and built on the opposite coast a new town, Nicopolis.

Admetus (*ad-mēt-us*). King of Phææ, in Thessaly. On the death of his first wife he sued for the hand of Alcestis, whom he obtained, by Apollo's aid, only on coming in a chariot drawn by a lion and a wild boar. The god (Apollo) tended the flocks of Admetus for nine years, when he was compelled to serve a mortal for having slain the Cyclops. Apollo prevailed on the Fates to grant that Admetus should never die if another would lay down his life for him. This Alcestis did, but was brought back from the lower world by Hercules.

Adonis (*a-dō'nīs*). A beautiful youth beloved by Venus. Whilst hunting he was killed by a wild boar, and was changed by Venus into the anemone. The grief of Venus was so great that

the gods of the nether regions allowed him to spend six months of every year with Venus upon the earth. (This myth seems to refer to the apparent death of nature in winter and its revival in spring: hence Adonis spends six months in the lower and a like period in the upper world.)

Æacides (*ê-as'i-dêz*). A patronymic of the descendants of Æacus, given to sons (as Peleus, Telamon), to grandsons (as Achilles), and to great-grandsons (as Pyrrhus).

Æacus (*ê-ak-us*). Son of Jupiter and Ægina. It is related that at his birth in the island of Ægina, which was named after his mother, there were no inhabitants on the island, and that Jupiter changed the ants there into men: hence the latter were called Myrmidones (Gr. ants), and Æacus ruled over them. Æacus was renowned throughout Greece for his justice and piety, and after his death became one of the three judges in Hades (the other two being Rhadamanthus and Minos).

Ædon (*a-ê-dôn*). Daughter of Pandareus and wife of Zethus, king of Thebes. Jealous of Niobe, her brother Amphion's wife, having six sons and six daughters, whilst she had but one son, she determined to kill the eldest of Niobe's sons, but by mistake slew her own son Itylus. Jupiter changed her into a night-ingale, whose melancholy notes are represented as Ædon's lamentations for her son.

Ædui (*ê-du-i*) or **Hedui** (*hê-du-i*). One of the most powerful people in Gaul. They made an alliance with the Romans, which proved advantageous to them; for when Cæsar arrived in Gaul, B.C. 58, they were subject to Ariovistus, but Cæsar restored them to their former power.

Æetes (*ê-ê-têz*) or **Æeta** (*ê-ê-ta*). Son of Helios (the sun) and Persêis, and king of Colchis at the time Phrixus had fled to his court on a ram with golden fleece, the gift of Mercury (see "Phrixus"). After having sacrificed to Jupiter the ram that had carried him, Phrixus gave its golden fleece to Æetes, who had suspended it to an oak tree in the grove of Mars, where it was guarded day and night by an ever-watchful dragon. It was, however, greatly coveted, and an expedition was fitted out, consisting of all the great heroes of the age, with the special object, which proved successful, of obtaining it (see "Argonautæ").

Ægæon (*ê-jê-on*). Son of Uranus (heaven) and Gæa (earth). Ægæon and his brothers, Gyas and Cottus, were huge monsters with a hundred arms and fifty heads. Ægæon and his brothers, who are often called the Uranids, conquered the Titans when they made war upon the gods, and secured the victory to Jupiter,

who thrust the Titans into Tartarus, and placed Ægæon and his brothers to guard them. Ægæon is sometimes referred to under the name Briareus.

Ægaleos (*ê-gal'e-ôs*). A mountain in Attica opposite Salamis, from which Xerxes saw the defeat of his fleet by the Greeks, B.C. 480.

Ægates (*ê-gâ'têz*). The Goat Islands, three in number, off Sicily, near which the Romans gained a naval victory over the Carthaginians, thus bringing the first Punic war to an end, B.C. 241.

Ægeum Mare (*ê-jê-um mar'e*); *mare* = sea. That part of the Mediterranean between Greece and Asia Minor, now called the Archipelago. It is full of islands.

Ægeus (*ê-jê-us*). Son of Pandion and king of Athens. He married Æthra, and told her if she had a son to send him to Athens as soon as he could lift a stone under which Ægeus had concealed his sword. The son was Theseus, who afterwards went to Athens and restored his father to the throne, of which he had been deprived by the fifty sons of Pallas. When Theseus went to Crete to deliver Athens from its tribute to Minos, he promised to hoist white sails on his return as the signal of success. He forgot his promise, however, and his father, seeing only black sails, concluded that his son was dead, and threw himself into the sea.

Ægiale (*ê-jî-a-lê*). Wife of Diomedes (*q.v.*).

Ægides (*ê-jê-dêz*). A patronymic from Ægeus, especially applied to Theseus, his son.

Ægina (*ê-jî-na*). An island in the Saronic gulf. It was peopled by the transformation of ants into men (see "Æacus"). It was colonised by Dorians, and early became a place of great commercial importance. In the 6th century B.C. it became independent, and was then the chief seat of Grecian art. In B.C. 429 the Athenians took possession of it and expelled the inhabitants.

Ægisthus (*ê-jis'thus*). Son of Thyestes by his own daughter, Pelopia. While Agamemnon was absent at Troy, Ægisthus lived in adultery with Agamemnon's wife, Clytemnestra, and on his return the two murdered him. They were then publicly married, and Ægisthus reigned seven years over Mycenæ. In the eighth Orestes, son of Agamemnon, returned to Mycenæ, and avenged his father's death by slaying both Clytemnestra and Ægisthus.

Ægle (*ê-glê*)—*i.e.* brightness or splendour. The name of several nymphs.

Ægos-Potamos (ɛ'gos pot'am-os)—i.e. the goat's river. A town on a river of the same name, where Lysander conquered the Athenians B.C. 405.

Ægyptus (e-jipt'us). Son of Belus and twin-brother of Danaus. Ægyptus having fifty sons and Danaus fifty daughters, the latter fled with his daughters to Argos. Thither, however, he was followed by Ægyptus's sons, who demanded each a daughter for wife. Danaus complied, but induced his daughters to slay their husbands with daggers he gave them in the bridal night. All did so except Hypermnestra, who saved Lynceus.

Ægyptus (Egypt). At the earliest period to which history reaches back Egypt was inhabited by a highly civilised people divided into castes, the highest of which was composed of the priests. Its ancient history may be divided into four great epochs. (i) From the earliest times to its conquest by Cambyses, B.C. 525, when it became a province of the Persian empire. (ii) From this time to the time when Alexander and the Macedonians conquered Persia, B.C. 323. (iii) The dynasty of Macedonian kings, from Ptolemy down to the time (B.C. 30) when Egypt became a province of the Roman empire. (iv) From Egypt under Roman government down to its conquest by the Arabs in A.D. 638. From the earliest times the country was divided into, (i) The Delta, or Lower Egypt; (ii) The Heptanomis, or Middle Egypt; (iii) The Thebais, or Upper Egypt.

Ælia (ɛ'li-a). Jerusalem was so called after its restoration by the Roman emperor Ælius Hadrianus.

Ælianus, Claudius (ɛ-li-ā-nus clau'di-us), was born at Præneste, in Italy. He wrote two works, which are still extant, one entitled *De Animalium Natura*, in seventeen books, treating of the peculiarities of animals, the other consisting of a collection of miscellaneous history, and called *Varia Historia*. He lived at Rome about the middle of the 3rd century A.D.

Aello (a-ell'lo). One of the Harpies (q.v.).

Æmilia (ɛ-mil'i-a). The wife of Scipio Africanus I. and the mother of the celebrated Cornelia, mother of the Gracchi.

Æneas (ɛ-nɛ'as), the hero of Virgil's great epic poem the *Æneid* (ɛ-nɛ'id), was the son of Anchises and Venus, and was born on Mount Ida. Having been attacked on Mount Ida by Achilles, who also drove away his flocks, he led the Dardanians against the Greeks, and at once took part in the Trojan war. Æneas and Hector were the great Trojan heroes, and the former, being beloved by gods and men, was on more than one occasion saved in battle by the gods. Venus saved him from

Diomedes, and Neptune from Achilles, when the latter was on the point of killing him. From the flames of Troy he carried on his back his father, Anchises, and the household gods, and led Ascanius, his son, leaving his wife, Creusa, daughter of Priam, to follow. Æneas then set out on those wanderings that form the subject of the *Æneid*. After visiting Epirus and Sicily he was driven by a storm on the coast of Africa, where he met with Dido, queen of Carthage, who hospitably entertained him and became enamoured of him. Æneas, however, left suddenly, and Dido (q.v.) killed herself. He then sailed to Latium, where he married Lavinia, the daughter of King Latinus, and founded the town of Lavinium, so named in honour of his wife. Turnus, to whom Lavinia had been betrothed, made war against Latinus and Æneas, but was slain by the latter, who now became ruler of the Aborigines and Trojans. Soon afterwards, however, he was slain in battle by the Rutulians.

Æoliæ Insulæ (ɛ-ol-i-ɛ in'su-lɛ); the Lipari Islands. A group of islands N.E. of Sicily, where Æolus, the god of the winds, reigned. Vulcan was supposed to have his workshop in one of them.

Æolus (ɛ'o-lus). The happy ruler of the Æolian Islands. He had been given, by Jupiter, dominion over the winds, which he kept enclosed in a mountain. When Ulysses was on his journey from Troy to Ithaca, Æolus gave him all the adverse winds in bags, but his companions, from curiosity, opened them.

Æqui (ɛ'kwī). An ancient people of Italy dwelling in the mountains E. of Latium, very hostile to Rome, but finally subdued by the Romans B.C. 302.

Aerope (a-er'op-ɛ). Wife of Plisthenes and mother of Agamemnon and Menelaus. After the death of Plisthenes, she married his father, Atreus, to whom she proved a faithless spouse.

Æsacus (ɛ'sa-cus). Son of Priam, fell in love with Hesperia, and while he was pursuing her she was stung by a viper and died. In grief he threw himself into the sea and was changed into a bird.

Æschines (ɛ'skin-ɛs). A distinguished Athenian orator, and the rival of Demosthenes; born B.C. 389. Son of Atrometus and Glaucotea. After trying his fortune as a secretary and then as an actor, he entered the army, where he served with distinction, and at length came forward as a public speaker and soon acquired great reputation. His rivalry with Demosthenes commenced when they were ambassadors at the court of Philip. Æschines was accused by Demosthenes of treachery during his second embassy to Philip; both accusation and answer being

made, not by a speech, but in a published memorial. Æschines opposed the award of a golden crown to Demosthenes in a speech, which is still extant. He was, however, defeated, and retired to Rhodes, where he established a school of eloquence. He once read at Rhodes his speech in connection with the crown it had been proposed to give to Demosthenes; and when some of his hearers expressed their surprise that he had not been successful, he replied, "You would cease to be astonished if you had heard Demosthenes." He died at Samos in 314.

Æschylus (*æ'skill-us*). The great Greek tragic poet, son of Euphron; born at Eleusis, in Attica, B.C. 525. He fought with his two brothers at the battles of Marathon, Salamis and Platea. On being defeated in a tragic contest by Sophocles, he left Athens in disgust, and went to the court of Hiero, king of Syracuse. The next year, however (B.C. 467), his patron Hiero died, and he returned to Athens and produced the trilogy of the Oresteia. He died at Gela, in Sicily, B.C. 456, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. Æschylus was considered by the Athenians as the father of tragedy. He introduced into plays a second actor, and so instituted dialogue. He also furnished his actors with handsome and suitable dresses, and provided them with various masks, etc. Æschylus is said to have written seventy tragedies, of which only seven have come down to us: viz., *Prometheus*, *Agamemnon*, *Persians*, *Eumenides*, *Chæphori*, *Suppliants*, and *Seven against Thebes*.

Æsculapius (*æskū-lā'pi-us*). The god of healing. He was the son of Apollo and Coronis, and was brought up by Chiron, the centaur, who instructed him in the art of healing and in hunting. When he was grown up, he not only healed the sick, but recalled the dead to life. He was killed by a thunderbolt by Jupiter, who feared lest men should, by his aid, escape death altogether. Serpents were sacred to him, and the cock was sacrificed to him.

Æsopus (*æ-sō'pus*), the alleged writer of the celebrated "Æsop's Fables," lived about B.C. 570, and was a contemporary of Solon. He was originally a slave; but after receiving his freedom he visited Croesus, who sent him to Delphi. Owing to a dispute the Delphians hurled him from a precipice. Socrates turned some of Æsop's fables into verse. There seems to be little doubt that what are now known as Æsop's fables were not written by him, but by other writers both before and after him.

Æsopus, Claudius (*claw'di-us*). The greatest tragic actor at Rome, and the contemporary of Roscius, the greatest comic actor. By the exercise of his profession he amassed an immense

fortune, which was squandered by his son. Both Æsopus and Roscius were on intimate terms with Cicero.

Æthiopia (*ē-thi-ōp'i-a*). A country of Africa, S. of Egypt. At one time this country was so powerful that Egypt was more than once governed by Æthiopian kings. The Romans, under C. Petronius, made an expedition against it, and defeated the warrior queen, Candace, B.C. 22. Christianity very early extended to Æthiopia, probably by reason of the conversion of Queen Candace's treasurer by Philip (see Acts viii. 27).

Ætna (*ēt-na*). A volcanic mountain in Sicily, said to have derived its name from Ætna, a Sicilian nymph, daughter of Heaven and Earth. In its interior Vulcan and the Cyclops forged the thunderbolts for Jupiter. Æschylus and Pindar allude to an eruption of Mount Ætna B.C. 475, and another is recorded in 425.

Ætolia (*ē-tō'li-a*). A division of Greece. The mountains in it, which contained many wild beasts, were celebrated for the hunt of the Calydonian boar (see "Calydon"). Its rude inhabitants lived greatly by robbery, and were in the habit of eating raw flesh. They became allied against Rome, but were defeated, and Ætolia was at length included in the Roman province of Achaia.

Afranius (*af-rā'ni-us*). (i) A Roman comic poet; flourished about B.C. 100. (ii) A consul under Pompey, B.C. 60.

Africanus (*af-ri-kā'nus*). A surname applied to the Scipios, on account of their victories in Africa.

Agamedes (*ag-a-mē'dēs*). A distinguished architect, whose brother Trophonius was also eminent in the same direction. They built a temple of Apollo at Delphi, and a treasury of Hyrieus in Bœotia. In the latter they so placed a stone that it could be easily removed from the outside and replaced, and by this means they robbed the treasury. Agamedes was caught in the act, and Trophonius hearing of it cut off his head.

Agamemnon (*ag-a-mem'nōn*). King of Mycenæ, and brother of Menelaus. He married Clytemnestra, who bore him Iphigenia, Chrysothemis, Laodice (Electra) and Orestes. He was the most powerful prince in Greece. When Helen (*g.v.*) was carried off by Paris, and the Greek chiefs sought to regain her, Agamemnon was chosen commander-in-chief of the expedition. He is not, however, the hero of the *Iliad*, as he is the inferior of Achilles in true nobility of character. At the capture of Troy he received Cassandra, the daughter of Priam, as his prize. On his return home he was murdered by Ægisthus, who, during his absence at Troy, had been living with Agamemnon's wife

Clytemnestra. His son Orestes avenged his father's death by slaying both Ægisthus and Clytemnestra.

Aganippe (*ag-a-nip'pè*). A fountain at the foot of Mount Helicon, in Boeotia, sacred to the Muses, who were hence called Aganippides (*ag-a-nip'pi-dēs*).

Agesilaus (*aj-ēs-i-lā-us*). King of Sparta. Warred successfully against Artaxerxes, king of Persia. At the battle of Leuctra, however, the power of Sparta was finally overthrown, and supremacy given for a time to Thebes. He died in Egypt B.C. 360, at the age of eighty years. Agesilaus was small, lame and of mean appearance; nevertheless, he was one of the best citizens and generals that Sparta ever had.

Aglaia (*ag-lā'i-a*)—*i.e.* the bright one. One of the Charites or Graces. See "Charites."

Agricola (*ag-rik'ol-a*). Son of Julius Græcinus and Julia Procilla; born June 13th, 37. He first served in Britain under Suetonius Paulinus A.D. 60, and afterwards, in 78, was appointed governor of it, and held the appointment for seven years, during which time he conquered the whole country, and introduced the language and civilisation of Rome. He was recalled out of envy by Domitian in 85, and ordered to enter Rome in the night. He died in 93. His daughter was married to the historian Tacitus, whose "Life of Agricola" has been handed down to us.

Agrigentum (*ag-ri-gen'tum*). A town of Sicily celebrated for its wealth and splendour. It was destroyed by the Carthaginians B.C. 405, and taken possession of by the Romans B.C. 210. Immense ruins of the ancient city are still to be seen.

Agrippa, Herodes (*a-grip'pa hē-rō'dēs*). (i) Called "Agrippa the Great"; son of Aristobulus and Berenice, and grandson of Herod the Great. The emperor Caligula made him tetrarch of Abilene, Batanæa, Trachonitis and Auranitis; and Claudius annexed Judæa and Samaria to his dominions. He was very popular with the Jews, and to increase his popularity he beheaded the apostle James and cast Peter into prison (A.D. 44). He died at Cæsarea the same year (see Acts xii. 21-3). (ii) Son of the preceding. After the capture of Jerusalem by the Romans, he and his sister Berenice went to Rome, where he died A.D. 100, aged seventy. He it was before whom St. Paul made his celebrated defence recorded in Acts xxv., xxvi.

Agrippa, M. Vipsanius (*vip-sā'ni-us*). Born B.C. 63, died B.C. 12. Although of obscure birth, Agrippa early became the friend of Octavius, who was afterwards the emperor Augustus, and by his military abilities greatly aided Augustus in acquiring the

sovereignty of the Roman world. He commanded the fleet of Augustus at the battle of Actium in 31, in which the Romans gained a great victory over Antony and Cleopatra. Augustus gave Agrippa his daughter Julia in marriage B.C. 21. He was thrice consul, and adorned Rome with splendid buildings, amongst which was the Pantheon, the latter, built B.C. 27, being a temple of all the gods, and dedicated to Mars and Venus. Agrippa's first wife was Pomponia, by whom he had Vipsania, married to Tiberius, the successor of Augustus; and Julia, who was his second wife, bore him three sons, Caius Cæsar, Lucius Cæsar and Agrippa Postumus, and two daughters, Julia and Agrippina.

Agrippina (*ā-grip'pī-na*). (i) Daughter of the above and of Julia, the daughter of Augustus; married Germanicus. Amongst her nine children were the emperor Caligula and Agrippina the mother of Nero. She was greatly distinguished for her heroism, and accompanied her husband in all his campaigns. After his death, in A.D. 17, she returned to Italy, but in A.D. 30 was banished through envy by Tiberius. She died in 33 in the island of Pandataria. (ii) Daughter of Germanicus and Agrippina, and the mother of the infamous Nero. She was beautiful and intelligent, but cruel, ambitious and very licentious. She was thrice married, her third husband being her uncle, the emperor Claudius. She prevailed upon Claudius to adopt her son by her first husband, Nero, to the exclusion of his own son, Britannicus; and to make the matter more sure she poisoned her husband. Five years later, however, she herself was assassinated by order of Nero, in 59.

Ahenobarbus (*a-hē-nō-bar'bus*)—*i.e.* bronze-coloured beard. The surname of the family of Domitius, which they received because one of their ancestors, after hearing Castor and Pollux announce the Roman victory over the Latins at Lake Regillus, had his black beard touched by "the great twin brethren" (*i.e.* Castor and Pollux), and it immediately became red, thus confirming the truth of what they had said.

Aides. See "Hades."

Aius Locutius (*i-us lō-kū'shi-us*)—*i.e.* the "announcing speaker." A divinity which had the following origin. When the Gauls were approaching Rome (B.C. 390) a voice was heard in the city, in the stillness of the night, announcing their coming. On the spot where the voice had been heard the Romans afterwards erected an altar to Aius Locutius.

Ajax (*ā'jaks*). There are two heroes having this name, Ajax the Great, or Ajax Telamonius, and The Lesser Ajax, or Ajax

- Oileus.** (i) Ajax the Great was son of Telamon, king of Salamis, and grandson of Æacus. He took a very prominent part in the Trojan war, and was placed second to Achilles alone in bravery. He was conquered by Ulysses in the struggle for the armour of Achilles, and this, according to Homer, was the cause of his death. (ii) The Lesser Ajax, or Ajax, son of Oileus, also took part in the Trojan war. He was, next to Achilles, the most swift-footed among the Greeks.
- Alabanda** (*al-a-ban'da*). A prosperous city of Caria, but withal one of the most corrupt and luxurious places in Asia Minor.
- Alalcomenæ** (*al-al-com'en-ê*). A town of Bœotia, where Minerva is said to have been born.
- Alani** (*al-â'ni*). A very warlike Scythian nation, first found about the E. part of the Caucasus. Later they pressed into Europe, but after the early part of the 5th century they gradually disappear from history.
- Alaricus** (*al-a-ri'kus*)—*i.e.* "All rich"; in Ger., "Alric." King of the Visigoths, who took and plundered Rome August 24th, A.D. 410.
- Alba Silvius** (*al'ba sil'vi-us*). Son of Latinus, and one of the mythical kings of Alba.
- Alba Longa** (*al'ba lon'ga*). The mother city of Rome, built by Ascanius, the son of Æneas, situated between the Alban lake and Mons Albanus. It was destroyed by Tullus Hostilius, and was never rebuilt, its inhabitants removing to Rome.
- Albania** (*al-bâ'ni-a*). A country of Asia, between the Caspian Sea and Iberia. It was a fertile plain; but its inhabitants were fierce and warlike.
- Albanus lacus** and **Albanus mons**—*i.e.* Albanian lake and mountain. The former is the crater of an extinct volcano, and is very deep; the latter was the sacred mountain of the Latins, on which the *Feræ Latinæ* (*jê're-ê la-tî'nê*) and Latin festivals were celebrated.
- Albinus, Clodius** (*klô'di-us*). Governor of Britain at the death of Commodus in A.D. 192. Defeated and killed by Severus in a great battle at Lugdunum (Lyons), in Gaul, A.D. 197.
- Albinus, Postumius** (*al-bi'nus post'yûm-i-us*). Dictator when the Romans conquered the Latins in the great battle near the lake Regillus, B.C. 498.
- Albion** (*al'bi-on*)—*i.e.* the white land. A name applied to Britannia, because of its white cliffs opposite the coast of Gaul (France).
- Albis** (*al'-bis*). The river Elbe, in Germany.

- Alcæus** (*al-sê'us*). A famous lyric poet of Mytilene in Lesbos, B.C. 611. He is said to have invented the alcaic metre.
- Alcathous** (*al-kath'o-us*). Son of Pelops and Hippodamia. Obtained his wife by slaying the Cithæronian lion, which had killed the king's son, and succeeded his father-in-law as king of Megara, the walls of which he restored.
- Alcestis** or **Alceste** (*al-ses'tê*). Wife of Admetus (*q.v.*).
- Alcibiades** (*al-si-bi'a-dês*). An Athenian general possessed of a handsome person, transcendent abilities and great wealth; famous both for his want of principle and his changing fortunes. Socrates attempted to reform him when a debauched youth, but in vain. He was appointed a commander of the expedition to Sicily. He afterwards went to Sparta, and became an avowed enemy of his country. Later on he returned to Athens, where he was received with great enthusiasm, and was made commander-in-chief of all the forces, both on land and sea. Owing, however, to an error on the part of his lieutenant, Antiochus, he suffered a defeat at Notium, which caused him to be superseded in his command. He then went into voluntary exile, and was finally assassinated, either by the Spartans or by the brothers of a lady whom he had seduced. He was born about B.C. 450, and died in B.C. 404.
- Alcides** (*al-si'dês*). A name of Hercules, as the grandson of Alcæus.
- Alcimedæ** (*al-sim'e-dê*). Wife of Æson and mother of Jason.
- Alcinous** (*al-sin'o-us*). The happy ruler of the Phæacians in the fabulous island of Scheria. He entertained Ulysses, and heard the story of his adventures.
- Alcithoe** (*al-sith'o-ê*). Daughter of Minyas; changed into a bat for ridiculing the orgies of Bacchus.
- Alcmæon** (*alk-mê'on*). Son of Amphiaraus and Eriphyle. Took part in the expedition of the Epigoni against Thebes, and on his return, at the instigation of his father, slew his mother. For this deed he became mad. He was, however, afterwards purified and married Alpheisbœa, to whom he gave the necklace of Harmonia (*q.v.*). Later he divorced his first wife, and married Callirrhoe, daughter of the river-god Achelous, for whom, and at her express wish, he recovered the necklace of Harmonia. For this he was slain by Alpheisbœa's brothers.
- Alcmene** (*alk-mê'nê*). Wife of Amphytrion. Jupiter, who appeared disguised as her husband, became by her the father of Hercules.

Alcyone (*al'-si-on-ē*) or **Halcyone**. Daughter of Æolus and wife of Ceyx. Her husband having perished in a shipwreck, Alcyone's grief became so intense that she threw herself into the sea. Out of compassion the gods changed the two into birds, and while these birds (halcyons) were breeding the sea always remained calm.

Alecto (*a-lek'tō*). One of the Furies (*q.v.*).

Alesia (*a-less'i-a*). An ancient town of Gaul, taken and destroyed by Cæsar B.C. 52, after a famous siege.

Alexander (*al-ex-än'der*), surnamed the Great, king of Macedonia and conqueror of Asia, was born at Pella, B.C. 356. He was the son of Philip II. and Olympias, and was educated by Aristotle. At a very early age he gave evidence of that impetuosity and courage that distinguished him throughout his career. On the murder of his father (336) he ascended the throne, being but twenty years of age. He marched into Greece and took Thebes, and was chosen by the Greeks to be the commander in the great expedition against Persia. In order to this, he in 334 crossed the Hellespont with an army of 35,000 men, 5000 of which were horse. In his first engagement with the Persians he entirely defeated them. In the following year he went with his army to Gordium, in Phrygia, where he cut the celebrated Gordian knot (see "Gordius"), which it had been declared could only be untied by the conqueror of Asia. He then marched against Darius, whom he overthrew in a great victory, although Darius himself escaped. Afterwards he conquered most of the cities of Phœnicia, and then Tyre, which he had to besiege for seven months before it gave in. Egypt next submitted to him, and in the early part of 331 he founded the city of Alexandria, at the mouth of the Nile. Meanwhile, Darius had collected another army, which is said to have numbered upwards of a million of men. In Oct. 331, Alexander met him in the plains of Gaugamela and completely routed him, and was now the conqueror of Asia. He invaded India, where his conquests were checked by Porus, an Indian king, whom, however, after a gallant resistance, he defeated and took prisoner. At length the Macedonians, worn out by long service and tedious marches, refused to advance further, and Alexander was forced to lead them back. Finally, he entered Babylon, which he intended to make the capital of his empire, where he died of a fever, after eleven days' illness, in May or June, B.C. 323, aged thirty-two years, after a reign of twelve years and eight months.

Alexandria (*al-ex-än'dri-a*). The name of several cities founded by, or in memory of, Alexander the Great, the greatest being

the capital of Egypt, founded B.C. 332. It soon became the most wealthy and magnificent city of the known world, and was celebrated no less as a literary centre than as a great seat of commerce. Its famous library, founded by the Ptolemies, was destroyed by Amrou, in the Saracen invasion, A.D. 651. Under the Romans Alexandria became a chief seat of Christianity, and still retained its commercial and literary importance. Its site is now marked by a mass of ruins.

Allobroges (*al-lob'ro-jēs*). A powerful people of Gaul. Their chief city was Vienna, on the Rhone. They were conquered B.C. 121 by Quintus Fabius Maximus.

Aloeus (*al-lō'-ūs*). Son of Neptune and Canace. His wife had, by Neptune, two sons, Otus and Ephialtes, the Aloidæ (*a-lō'i-dē*), who were of extraordinary size and strength. At the age of nine years they attempted to scale heaven by piling Mount Ossa upon Olympus and Pelion upon Ossa. To prevent them accomplishing this when they grew older, Apollo destroyed them before their beards began to appear.

Aloidæ (*a-lō'i-dē*). See "Aloeus."

Alpes (*alp'ēs*). The Alps. They were divided, according to position, into ten divisions, having distinguishing names—*e.g.* Alpes Maritimæ (*mar-it'i-mē*), the Maritime Alps. Hannibal and his army crossed the Alps (the Graian Alps) by the pass of the Little St. Bernard.

Althæa (*al-thē'a*). Wife of Ceneus and mother of Meleager (*q.v.*).

Alyattes (*al'i-at-tēs*). King of Lydia and father of Cræsus.

Amalthea (*am-al-thē'a*). Nurse of the infant Jupiter in Crete, whom she fed with goat's milk. Jupiter broke off one of the horns of the goat and gave it the power of becoming filled with whatever the possessor might wish: hence it was called the *cornucopia*—*i.e.* horn of plenty.

Amasia (*ā-mā-sī'a*). The capital of Pontus, and birthplace of Mithridates the Great and of Strabo.

Amasis (*a-mā'sis*). King of Egypt, B.C. 570-26, during which time the country had great prosperity.

Amata (*a-mā'ta*). Wife of Latinus and mother of Lavinia, whose marriage with Æneas she opposed on the ground of her having been already promised to Turnus.

Amazones (*a-mā'son-ēs*). The Amazons, a mythical race of warlike women living near the river Thermodon. The female children had their right breasts cut off that they might use the bow with greater ease: hence their name *Amazon*, which means, "without breast." One of the twelve labours of Hercules was to obtain the

girdle of Hippolyte, the queen of the Amazons. They came, under their queen, Penthesilea, to the assistance of Priam in the Trojan war; but she was killed by Achilles.

Ambracia (*am-brā'si-a*). A city of Epirus, the residence of King Pyrrhus. It was taken by the Romans B.C. 189, and its inhabitants transplanted to Nicopolis, founded by Augustus after the battle of Actium, B.C. 31.

Amilcar. See "Hamilcar."

Ammianus, Marcellinus (*am-mi-ā'nus mar-sel-ti'nus*). A Roman historian of the fourth century. Born at Antioch, in Syria. He wrote a history of the Roman empire, of which eighteen books are extant.

Ammon (*am'mōn*). An Egyptian divinity identical with Jupiter. He possessed a celebrated temple and oracle in the desert, nine days' journey from Alexandria. Alexander the Great visited it.

Amorgus (*am-or'gus*). An island, one of the Sporades. It was the birthplace of Simonides.

Amphiarus (*am-fi-a-rā'us*). Son of Oicles and Hypermnestra. He married Eriphyle, by whom he had Alcmaeon, Amphilochus, Eurydice and Demonassa. He tried to avoid going with his brother-in-law Adrastus against Thebes, where he foresaw he would perish, but was prevailed on by his wife, who had been induced to persuade him by the celebrated necklace of Harmonia, which had been given her. Before leaving he directed his sons to avenge his death on their mother. Whilst retreating from Thebes, he with his chariot was swallowed up by the earth. He was deified and worshipped as a hero.

Amphion (*am-fi'ōn*). Son of Jupiter and Antiope, and twin-brother of Zethus. They were born on Mount Cithaeron, and were brought up by a shepherd. Amphion received a lyre from Mercury, on which he learned to play with marvellous skill. Amphion and Zethus took Thebes, which was reigned over by Lycus, their mother's husband, and killed him on account of his cruelty to her. Dirce, whom Lycus had married, they put to death by tying her to a bull, which dragged her about till she perished. Amphion married Niobe (*q.v.*). He finally killed himself.

Amphitrite (*am-fi-tri'tē*). Wife of Neptune and goddess of the sea. She was the mother of Triton.

Amphitryon (*am-fi'tri'ōn*). Son of Alcæus and husband of Alcmena (*q.v.*).

Amulius (*a-mū'li-us*). King of Alba, son of Procas and younger brother of Numitor, whom he expelled, and ordered his grandsons, Romulus and Remus, to be thrown into the Tiber. The

two latter, however, put Amulius to death and restored Numitor.

Amyclæ (*a-mī'klē*). (i) An ancient town of Latium, which had to be deserted by the inhabitants because it was infested with serpents. (ii) A town of Laconia, the birthplace of Castor and Pollux.

Amycus (*am'i-cus*). King of the Bebryces, celebrated for his skill in boxing. Pollux, one of the Argonauts, killed him in a boxing-match.

Amymone (*a-mī-mō-nē*). Daughter of Danaus and grandmother of Palamedes.

Amyntas (*a-min'tās*). The name of two kings of Macedonia. The second, who reigned B.C. 393-69, was the father of the celebrated Philip of Macedonia.

Anacharsis (*an-a-kar'sis*). A Scythian philosopher. Came to Athens B.C. 594, and became a friend of Solon.

Anacreon (*an-ak're-ōn*). A distinguished lyric poet of Teos, a city in Asia Minor. He was favoured by Polycrates and by Hipparchus. He died about B.C. 478. In his poems he sounds the praises of love and wine.

Anaxagoras (*an-ax-ag'or-as*). A very distinguished Greek philosopher; was born at Clazomenæ, in Ionia, B.C. 500. He came to Athens at the age of twenty, and there remained thirty years, becoming the intimate friend and teacher of Euripides and Pericles. His philosophy being deemed impious, he would have been put to death had not the eloquence of Pericles saved him. He was, however, banished, and died at Lampsacus at the age of seventy-two.

Anaxandrides (*an-ax-an'dri-dēs*). King of Sparta. Reigned from B.C. 560-20. He was the first Spartan who had two wives, taking the second on account of the barrenness of the first. The latter bore him Cleomenes. Afterwards his first wife bore him three sons, one of whom was Leonidas.

Anaxarchus (*an-ax-ar'kus*), of Abdera. A philosopher and follower of Democritus, who accompanied Alexander the Great into Asia. Being shipwrecked on Cyprus, he was seized by King Nicocreon, who had him pounded to death in a stone mortar.

Anaxarete (*an-ax-ar'e-tē*). A girl of Cyprus who treated her lover with such disdain that he hanged himself at her door. Venus changed her into a stone statue.

Anaximander (*an-ax-i-man'der*), of Miletus. Born B.C. 610, died 547. A philosopher of the Ionian school, and immediate successor of Thales, its first founder.

- Anaximenes** (*an-ax-im'en-ēs*), of Miletus. Pupil and successor of Anaximander. He believed that air was the first cause of all things.
- Ancæus** (*an-sē'us*). One of the Argonauts. He was killed by the Calydonian boar.
- Anchises** (*an-kē'sēs*). Son of Capys and Themis, the daughter of Ilus, king of Dardanus, on Mount Ida. He was so handsome that he was beloved by Venus, who became by him the mother of Æneas. On the capture of Troy by the Greeks, he was carried off on his son's shoulders from the burning city. He set forth with Æneas for Italy, but died and was buried in Sicily.
- Ancona** (*an-kō'na*). A town on the Adriatic Sea, built by the Syracusans B.C. 392. It had a good harbour.
- Ancus Marcius** (*an'kus mar'shi-us*). Fourth king of Rome; reigned B.C. 640-16. He conquered the Latins, who formed the original Plebs. He was succeeded by Tarquinius Priscus.
- Andes** (*an'des*). A village near Mantua, celebrated as the birth-place of Virgil.
- Andocides** (*an-dōs'i-dēs*). One of the ten Attic orators, born at Athens B.C. 467. He was four times banished from Athens, and died in exile.
- Androcles** (*an-drok'lēs*) or **Androclus**. The slave of a Roman consul. He was exposed to wild beasts in the circus; but a lion, which had been let loose upon him, instead of devouring him, began licking him. On being asked to account for this singular behaviour on the part of the lion, Androcles related how he had run away from a former master in Africa, and had entered a cave. Here he encountered a lion, which held out his paw as if in pain. On examination, Androcles found a large thorn had entered it, which he extracted. Henceforth they became friends, and this lion it was that had again been brought in contact with him, and had not failed to recognise his former benefactor. Androcles was released and presented with the lion.
- Androgeos** (*an-droj'e-ōs*). Son of Minos and Pasiphaë. Slain at the instigation of King Ægeus, after having overcome all his opponents in the Panathenæa, at Athens. To avenge his death Minos made war on the Athenians, and compelled them to send every year to Crete seven youths and seven maidens to be devoured by the Minotaur (*q.v.*). Theseus, however, slew the monster, and so delivered them from the terrible tribute.
- Andromache** (*an-drom'a-kē*); literal meaning, "fighting with men."

- Daughter of King Eëtion and wife of Hector, by whom she had a son, Scamandrius, or Astyanax. On the taking of Troy she fell to the lot of Neoptolemus (Pyrrhus), the son of Achilles, who took her to Epirus, and treated her as his wife. She afterwards married Hector's brother Helenus.
- Andromeda** (*an-drom'e-da*). Daughter of Cepheus, king of Æthiopia, and Cassiopea. Her beauty was so great that her mother boasted that she surpassed in that respect the Nereids, the marine nymphs of the Mediterranean. Consequently, Neptune sent a sea-monster to lay waste the country. The oracle of Ammon promised deliverance, on condition that Andromeda was chained to a rock and left to the fury of the monster. This was done, but she was saved by Perseus (*q.v.*), who slew the monster and obtained Andromeda for his wife. Having been previously promised to her uncle Phineus, however, the latter appeared at the wedding, and a great fight ensued, in which Phineus and all associated with him were slain. After her death Andromeda was placed among the stars.
- Andronicus Livius** (*an-dro-ni'kus liv'i-us*). See "Livius."
- Andros** (*an'dros*). A large island; one of the Cyclades. Celebrated for its wine, whence the island itself was regarded as sacred to Bacchus.
- Angli** (*an'-gli*). A people of Germany who crossed with the Saxons into Britain, which was hence called England.
- Angrivarii** (*ang-ri-var'i-i*). A people of Germany living on both banks of the Visurgis (Weser).
- Anigrus** (*a-ni'grus*). The Minyeius of Homer. A small river of Thessaly, whose waters were polluted by the Centaurs washing in them after they had been wounded by Hercules.
- Anio** (*an'i-ō*), anciently **Anien** (*an'i-en*). A river flowing into the Tiber, from which Rome derived some of its water supply.
- Anius** (*an'i-us*). Son of Apollo and Crēta, and priest of Apollo at Delos. He had three daughters, to whom Bacchus gave the power of *changing* anything they pleased into *wine*, corn and oil, whence they were named Cēnotropæ (*ē-not'ro-pē*).
- Anna** (*an'-na*). Daughter of Belus and sister of Dido. On the death of her sister she fled from Carthage to Italy, and was there hospitably entertained by Æneas. Lavinia, the wife of the latter, becoming jealous, she was warned by Dido in a dream of her danger, and at once fled and threw herself into the river Numicius. Under the name of Anna Perenna (*per-en'na*) she was henceforth worshipped as the nymph of that river.

Antæus (*an-tē-us*). A giant of Libya (*i.e.* Africa), son of Neptune and Earth, who remained invincible so long as he touched his mother Earth. Hercules, having discovered this, held him up in the air and squeezed him to death.

Antalcidas (*ant-al'si-das*). A Spartan diplomatist who, B.C. 387, made a very disadvantageous treaty with Persia, all the Greek cities of Asia Minor being ceded.

Antenor (*ant-ē-nor*). One of the wisest of the elders of Troy. When Menelaus and Ulysses came to Troy as ambassadors he received them, and advised the Trojans to give up Helen to Menelaus, which, however, they refused to do. When the city was captured by the Greeks Antenor's life was spared.

Antias, Q. Valerius (*ant'i-as val-ēr'i-us*). A Roman historian whose work was full of falsehoods. He lived about B.C. 80.

Anticlea (*ant-i-klē'a*). Daughter of Autolycus, wife of Laërtes, and mother of Ulysses. Her death was caused by grief at the long absence of her son.

Anticyra (*an-ti'si-ra*). The name of three towns in Phocis, Thessaly and Locris respectively, all being celebrated for the production and preparation of hellebore, which, in ancient times, was considered a remedy for madness. Hence, when a person acted senselessly, they used to say *Naviget Anticyram*—*i.e.* Let him sail over to Anticyra.

Antigone (*ant-ig'o-nē*). Daughter of King Œdipus by his mother Jocasta. She appears in the tragic story of Œdipus (*q.v.*) as a noble girl who heroically stood by her father and brothers in all their troubles. She accompanied her father from Thebes, and remained with him till he died in Colonus, and then returned to Thebes. When Creon, king of Thebes, forbade the interment of Antigone's brother Polynices, who had been killed in single combat by his brother Eteocles, she buried him. Whereupon Creon shut her up in a subterranean cave, where she killed herself. She was beloved by Hæmon, Creon's son, who killed himself by her side. The death of Antigone is the subject of a tragedy of Sophocles.

Antigonus (*an-tig'on-us*). (i) Surnamed the One-eyed. King of Asia. He was one of the generals of Alexander the Great. On the death of the latter, B.C. 323, the empire was divided, and he received Greater Phrygia, Lycia and Pamphylia. After numerous wars, Antigonus and his son Demetrius were defeated by Lysimachus at the decisive battle of Ipsus, in Phrygia, in 301, Antigonus being killed in his eighty-first year. (ii) Surnamed Gonatas, grandson of the preceding, king of Macedonia 277. He was driven out of his kingdom by Pyrrhus in 273, but

regained it in the following year. He died in 239. (iii) Surnamed Doson (*dō'sōn*), because he promised much but gave nothing (lit., "about to give"); nephew of Gonatas. Married the widow of his brother Demetrius II., of whose son, Philip, he was guardian, and became king of Macedonia himself. He fought against Cleomenes, king of Sparta, whom he defeated in 221, and died in 220.

Antinous (*an-tin'o-us*). (i) A very handsome youth, who was the favourite of the emperor Hadrian and his companion in all his journeys. To the intense grief of the emperor, he was drowned in the Nile A.D. 122. Hadrian not only placed Antinous amongst the gods and erected a temple to him, but also built a splendid city, which he called Antinoopolis (*an-tin-o-op'ol-is*) in memory of him. (ii) One of the suitors of Penelope, wife of Ulysses, during the absence of her husband. He was slain by Ulysses.

Antiochia (*an-ti-o-ki'a*) or **Antioch**. The capital of the Greek kings of Syria, on the Orontes; now Antakieh. Built by Seleucus Nicator, about B.C. 300. It was here the name Christian was used for the first time (Acts xi. 26), and it was the see of one of the four chief bishops (called Patriarchs). There are several other cities of the same name, but of little importance.

Antiochus (*an-ti'ok-us*). The name of several kings of Syria. (i) Antiochus Soter (*sō'tēr*)—*i.e.* saviour or deliverer. Reigned B.C. 280-61. Fell violently in love with his stepmother Stratonice, whom he married, his father giving her up to him. He was killed whilst fighting against the Gauls. (ii) Antiochus Theos—*i.e.* a god. So named by the Milesians, whom he delivered from their tyrant Timarchus. Son and successor of Soter, B.C. 261-46. He made war against Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt, but ended it by marrying Ptolemy's sister Berenice, after having put away his own wife Laodice. The latter, in revenge, however, caused both of them to be murdered. He was succeeded by his son Seleucus Callinicus. (iii) Antiochus the Great, B.C. 223-187. Son and successor of Seleucus Callinicus. Was defeated by Ptolemy Philopator, king of Egypt, at the battle of Raphia, in 217. In 198 he conquered Palestine and Coele-Syria, and gave them to his daughter Cleopatra on her marriage with Ptolemy Epiphanes, son of P. Philopator. He was defeated by the Romans at Thermopylae, and again by the Romans, under L. Scipio, in the following year (190), when he was ordered to pay a heavy tribute. In order to raise this latter he attacked a wealthy temple in Elymais, but was killed. (iv) Antiochus Epiphanes (*ep-if'an-ēs*)—*i.e.* famous; B.C. 175-64.

He fought with great success against Egypt. He tried to root out the Jewish religion, and this gave occasion for the rising of Mattathias and the Maccabees. He died a raving madman. His surname, Epiphanes, was parodied by his subjects into Epimanes (*ep-im'an-ēs*)—*i.e.* madman. (v) Antiochus Eupator (*ū'pat-or*)—*i.e.* born of a noble sire. Son and successor of Epiphanes. Put to death by Demetrius Soter. (vi) Antiochus Theos. (vii) Antiochus Sidetes. (viii) Antiochus Grypus—*i.e.* hook-nosed. (ix) Antiochus Cyzicenus. (x) Antiochus Eusebes. (xi) Antiochus Epiphanes. (xii) Antiochus Dionysus. (xiii) Antiochus Asiaticus.

Antiope (*an-ti'o-pē*). (i) Mother, by Jupiter, of Zethus and Amphiion (*q.v.*). (ii) An Amazon, sister of Hippolyte, wife of Theseus and mother of Hippolytus.

Antipater (*an-tip'a-ter*). (i) Served Philip and Alexander the Great. The latter set him over Macedonia when he invaded Asia, B.C. 334. After the death of Alexander he warred against the Greeks, and defeated them at Crannon in 322. Athens immediately submitted. (ii) Father of Herod the Great. Cæsar made him, B.C. 47, procurator of Judæa, which post he held till his death, by poisoning, in 43.

Antiphon (*an'ti-fōn*). A distinguished orator, born at Rhamnus, in Attica, B.C. 480. He taught rhetoric, and the historian Thucydides was one of his pupils.

Antisthenes (*an-tis'then-ēs*). The founder of the Cynic school of philosophy. He was a disciple of Socrates, at whose death he was present. Unlike Plato, he opposed all speculation. He taught that virtue is the only thing necessary. He died at Athens, aged seventy.

Antium (*an'ti-um*). A town of Latium. The birthplace of the emperor Nero.

Antonia (*an-tō'ni-a*). (i) Wife of L. Domitius Ahenobarbus and grandmother of the emperor Nero. (ii) Sister of the former, mother of Germanicus and grandmother of the emperor Caligula and the emperor Claudius. She was celebrated for her beauty and virtue. (iii) Daughter of the emperor Claudius. Nero put her to death in A.D. 66, because she refused to marry him.

Antoninus Pius (*an-tō'nin'us*). Roman emperor, A.D. 138-61; succeeded Hadrian, who had adopted him. Called Pius—*i.e.* the dutifully affectionate—by the senate. His reign was marked by all that makes a reign glorious: *viz.* prosperity and absence of war and crime. He was succeeded by his adopted son, M. Aurelius, to whom he had given his daughter Faustina in marriage.

Antonius (*an-tōn'i-us*)—**Antony**. (i) Marcus Antonius, the orator; born B.C. 143. Mentioned by Cicero as one of the most distinguished orators of his age. (ii) Caius Antonius, younger son of the former. He was one of Catiline's conspirators; but on Cicero's promising him the province of Macedonia he deserted. He exercised great extortion in his province. (iii) Marcus Antonius (Mark Antony) the triumvir, the contemporary of Cæsar. He was born about B.C. 83. He was greatly distinguished in several battles. In 44 he was consul with Cæsar, when he offered Cæsar the kingly diadem, which, however, Cæsar judged it wisest to refuse. After Cæsar's murder, Antonius endeavoured to succeed to his power. In this endeavour he was thwarted by Octavianus, the adopted son and great-nephew of the dictator. Later on, however, Antonius and Octavianus became reconciled, and the government of the state was vested for five years in Antonius, Octavianus and Lepidus, who constituted the Triumviri (*tri-um'vir-i*). After the three had put down insurrections at home, Antonius went to Asia, which he had received as his share of the Roman world. In this way he met Cleopatra, and falling at once a prey to her charms, the two went to Egypt. On the death of Fulvia, Antonius's wife, he married Octavia, sister of Octavianus. Shortly afterwards he returned to the East and gave himself up entirely to the charms of Cleopatra, after sending Octavia back to her brother. This greatly incensed Octavianus, who met his rival in the great sea-fight off Actium, in which Antonius's fleet was completely defeated. Antonius fled to Alexandria, where, in the following year, he put an end to his own life.

Anubis (*a-nū'bis*). An Egyptian god represented in the form of a man with a dog's head. He has been identified with Mercury.

Anxur (*an'ks'ur*), afterwards called **Tarracina**. A town on the coast of Latium.

Anytus (*an'it-us*). The principal and most powerful of the accusers of Socrates (*q.v.*).

Aones (*ā'on-ēs*). A race in Boeotia. Mount Helicon and the fountain Aganippe, both of which were the favourite haunts of the Muses, being in Boeotia, the Muses are often called Aonides (*ā-on'i-dēs*).

Aorsi (*a-or'si*). A people of Asiatic Sarmatia.

Apamea (*ap-a-mē'a*) or **Apamia** (*ap-a-mī'a*). (i) An important city of Phrygia, built by Antiochus Soter. (ii) A city of Bithynia. (iii) A city of Syria.

Apelles (*a-pell'ēs*). The most famous painter of antiquity, a Grecian by birth. He was the contemporary of Alexander the Great, and the only painter who was permitted to take his portrait.

His most celebrated works are Alexander wielding a thunderbolt and his "Venus Anadyomene" (*ana-di-om'en-ē*)—i.e. Venus rising out of the sea—the latter being very famous (see "Phryne"). His diligence was such that he never allowed a day to pass without practising drawing: hence the proverb, *Nulla dies sine linea* (Not a day without a line).

Apellicon (*a-pell'i-kōn*), of Teos. A Peripatetic philosopher, and celebrated for his valuable library, which included the MSS. of Aristotle's works. This library was carried to Rome by Sulla B.C. 83, just after Apellicon's death.

Aphaca (*af'ak-a*). A town of Coele-Syria, famous for the oracle and worship of Venus.

Aphrodite (*af-ro-di'tē*)—i.e. sea-foam. The goddess of love and beauty, called Aphrodite by the Greeks, because she was supposed to have been born from the sea-foam. She was called Venus by the Romans. See "Venus."

Apicius (*a-pī'shi-us*). A notorious epicure who lived in the time of Tiberius. After squandering his fortune on the pleasures of the table, he hanged himself. Two other gluttons, though less celebrated, had the same name.

Apis (*ā'pis*). An Egyptian god, worshipped under the form of a sacred bull. This bull was kept in a handsome and spacious place at Memphis, and his birthday was observed as a day of great rejoicing and festivity throughout Egypt.

Apollo (*a-poll'ō*). The sun-god. He was the son of Jupiter and Latona, and twin-brother of Diana. Apollo was the god of music and the fine arts, of prophecy, and the god who protects flocks and cattle. He is also represented as taking great interest in the foundation and government of cities, and was looked upon as the god who punishes: hence carrying a bow and arrows. He had a celebrated oracle at Delphi. The invention of the flute and lyre was ascribed to Apollo. He was challenged to musical contests by Marsyas and Pan (see "Marsyas" and "Midas"). Apollo, as sun-god, is frequently called Phoebus—i.e. the bright one. There are several statues of Apollo, the most beautiful being the Apollo Belvedere at Rome.

Apollonia (*ap-ol-lō'ni-a*). (i) An important town in Illyria. Octavius, who afterwards became the emperor Augustus, studied here. (ii) A town on the Black Sea, which had a celebrated temple of Apollo.

Apollonius (*ap-ol-lō'ni-us*); surnamed Pergæus. One of the greatest mathematicians of antiquity. He was educated at Alexandria under Euclid's successors. He flourished B.C. 250-20. He was

generally called "The Great Geometer." There are also several rhetoricians and philosophers named Apollonius.

Appia via (*ap'pi-a vi'a*). The Appian Way. The chief of the Roman roads, extended from Rome to Brundisium (now Brindisi).

Apple of Discord. See "Paris."

Apuleius (*ap-u-lē'i-us*). Born at Madura, in Africa, about A.D. 130. After pursuing his studies at Athens, he travelled a great deal, and returning to Africa, married a wealthy widow. He wrote a kind of romance called "The Golden Ass," of which the beautiful tale of Cupid and Psyche forms an episode.

Aquitania (*a-kwi-tā'ni-a*). The country (in Gaul) inhabited by the Aquitani, conquered by Cæsar's legates.

Arachne (*ar-ak'nē*). A Lydian maiden who so greatly excelled in the art of weaving that she challenged Minerva to a trial of skill. Being defeated, she hanged herself, and was changed by the goddess into a spider. This fable indicates that man learned the art of weaving from the spider, and that it was first pursued in Lydia. Arachne is the Greek word for spider.

Aratus (*ar-ā'tus*). (i) A celebrated Greek poet of Cilicia, about B.C. 270. He wrote two astronomical poems, called *Phænomena* and *Diosemeia* (*di-os-e-mē'a*), which were very popular. St. Paul quotes from the former of these poems in Acts xvii. 28. They were translated into Latin by Cicero and others. (ii) A distinguished general born at Sicyon B.C. 271. He became general of the Achæan League, which office he frequently held at intervals in subsequent years. He was eventually poisoned by order of Philip of Macedonia in 213.

Arbaces (*ar'-ba-sēs*). A Mede. Joined Belesis in a revolt against Sardanapalus, took Nineveh, and founded the Median empire on the ruins of the Assyrian B.C. 876.

Arcadia (*ar-kā'di-a*). A country in Peloponnesus (in the south of Greece), entirely surrounded by mountains. The inhabitants—the Arcadians—were hunters and shepherds, worshipping Pan and Diana. They were specially noted for their skill in music. They were threatened with invasion by the Spartans, but defeated the latter at the battle of Leuctra, B.C. 371. Afterwards they joined the Achæan League, and ultimately became subject to the Romans.

Arcesilaus (*ar-ses-i-lā'us*). A Greek philosopher about B.C. 240, who founded the second or middle Academy. He is said to have died, in a very unphilosophic manner, in a fit of drunkenness, aged seventy-five.

Archelaus (*ar-ke-lä'us*). (i) Son of Herod the Great. Succeeded his father, and was made ethnarch of Judæa, Samaria and Idumæa. (ii) King of Macedonia, B.C. 413—399. A distinguished patron of art and literature. The paintings of Zeuxis adorned the walls of his palace, and Euripides, Agathon and other men of literary eminence were received by him as guests. There are a few other men of note—generals, philosophers, etc.—also named Archelaus.

Archidamus (*ar-ki-dä'mus*). The name of five kings of Sparta.

Archimedes (*ar-ki-mē'dēs*), of Syracuse, in Sicily. The foremost of all the ancient mathematicians; was born B.C. 287. He invented what is known as the Archimedean Screw, and first stated the principle of specific gravity, a matter he was led to turn his attention to for the following reason. Hiero, king of Syracuse, had given an artificer a certain weight of gold wherewith to make him a crown. He was led to suspect that, although the weight of the crown was correct, some base metal had been fraudulently mixed with the gold. He then directed Archimedes to endeavour to detect the fraud. This Archimedes accomplished in a very simple manner, discovering at the same time the principle of specific gravity. When Syracuse was taken (B.C. 212) by Marcellus, the latter ordered Archimedes to be spared, but he was killed in ignorance by a soldier. It is said that when the troops entered the city Archimedes was quietly working out a mathematical problem on the ground, and said to the soldier who killed him, "Disturb not my circle."

Archytas (*ar-ki'tas*). A philosopher of the Pythagorean school. Lived about B.C. 400.

Areopagus (*a-rē-op'ag-us*)—i.e. the Hill of Mars. See "Athenæ."

Ares (*ä'rēs*). The Greek god of war. See "Mars."

Arethusa (*a-re-thū'sa*). One of the Nereids or marine nymphs of the Mediterranean. She was the nymph of the celebrated fountain of Arethusa in the island of Ortygia, near Syracuse. Arethusa was being pursued by the river-god Alpheus, when she was changed by Diana into the fountain of the same name.

Argentoratum (*ar-jen-to-rä'tum*). A town on the Rhine; now Strasburg.

Argonautæ (*ar-go-nar'utē*). The Argonauts, or sailors of the Argo, were the heroes who went with Jason on the celebrated expedition to Colchis to fetch the golden fleece. The origin of the expedition was as follows. Jason's father had been deprived of his kingdom by his half-brother Pelias, who also, to make himself more secure, attempted to take the life

of Jason, then an infant. The latter was, however, saved, and given over to the care of the centaur Chiron. When he grew up Pelias promised to surrender the kingdom to him on what he considered to be an impossible condition—namely, that he brought him the golden fleece. This golden fleece (for the history of which see "Phrixus") was suspended to an oak in the grove of Mars, in Colchis, and was guarded day and night by a dragon. Jason at once undertook the enterprise, and instructed Argus, son of Phrixus, to build a ship with fifty oars, which he called the *Argo*, from the name of the builder. Minerva herself superintended the building of the ship. In the expedition Jason was accompanied by all the great heroes of the age—Hercules, Laertes, Theseus, Ajax, etc.—to the number of fifty. After an adventurous voyage they at length arrived at their destination. Æetes (*q.v.*), king of Colchis, on learning the object of their visit, promised to give up the golden fleece if Jason would perform the following feats: first, tame two bulls, which had brazen feet and vomited fire, and yoke them to a plough; second, sow the unused teeth of the dragon slain by Cadmus (*q.v.*), from which armed men would spring, and slay them with his own hand; third, kill the dragon who guarded the fleece. Medea, daughter of Æetes, who was well skilled in magic, enabled Jason, with whom she had fallen in love, to do all these things; and, after taking the treasure, he and his Argonauts and Medea embarked by night and sailed away. After another eventful journey they finally reached Iolcus again.

Argus (*ar'gus*). A being with a hundred eyes: hence called "Panoptes" (*pan-op'tēs*)—i.e. the all-seeing. Juno appointed him to watch over the cow into which Io had been metamorphosed; but Mercury, at the command of Jupiter, lulled him to sleep by playing on his flute, and then cut off his head. Juno transplanted his eyes to the tail of the peacock, her favourite bird.

Ariadne (*ar-i-ad'nē*). Daughter of Minos and Pasiphaë. When Theseus was sent as part of the yearly tribute of seven youths and seven maidens to be devoured in the labyrinth by the Minotaur, Ariadne fell in love with him, and gave him the clue of thread, by means of which he escaped from the labyrinth. Theseus promised to marry her, and they left Crete together; but he deserted her in Naxos, where she was found by Bacchus, who made her his wife. At their marriage he gave her a crown of seven stars, which after her death was made a constellation.

Ariarathes (*ar'-i-a-rä'thēs*). The name of several kings of Cappadocia.

Aricia (*a-ri'si-a*). A town of Latium, sixteen miles from Rome, near which was a celebrated grove and temple of Diana.

Arion (*a-ri'on*). A celebrated lyric poet and cithara player of Methymna, in Lesbos, about B.C. 625. Once, when returning from a successful musical contest in Sicily, the sailors, in order to possess themselves of his presents, were about to murder him, but, on his urgent entreaty, allowed him to play once more on his cithara. He then invoked the gods, and threw himself into the sea. He was not drowned, however, for one of a number of dolphins that had been attracted round the vessel by his sweet strains took him on his back and bore him safely to land.

Ariovistus (*ar-i-o-vist'us*). A German chief who had conquered a great part of Gaul, but was defeated by Cæsar and driven across the Rhine, B.C. 58.

Aristæus (*ar-is-tē'us*). Son of Apollo and Cyrene, who is said to have taught men the management of bees, and to have first planted olive trees. He was, after his death, worshipped as a god, and regarded as the protector of flocks and shepherds, of vine and olive plantations.

Aristarchus (*ar-is-tar'kus*). The greatest critic of antiquity; flourished about B.C. 156. He was a pupil of Aristophanes, and founded at Alexandria a grammatical and critical school. He published an edition of the Homeric poems—dividing the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* into twenty-four books each—which has formed the basis of the text from his time to the present day. In his old age he went to Cyprus, where, becoming drowsical, he died of voluntary starvation, aged seventy-two.

Aristides (*ar-is-ti'dēs*). (i) An Athenian renowned for his integrity, and surnamed "the Just." He was the great rival of Themistocles, through whose influence he was ostracised, B.C. 483. He was recalled from exile after assisting at the battle of Salamis, and appointed general in command of the Athenians at the battle of Plataea. He died so poor that there was not enough to pay for his funeral. (ii) A poet of Miletus. (iii) A celebrated Greek painter, born at Thebes, B.C. 360-30.

Aristippus (*ar-is-tip'pus*), of Cyrene. The founder of the Cyrenaic school of philosophy; flourished about B.C. 370. He was a disciple of Socrates.

Ariston (*ar-is'tōn*). (i) A Stoic philosopher of Chios, a disciple of Zeno; flourished about B.C. 260. (ii) A Peripatetic philosopher of Ceos; succeeded Lycon as head of the Peripatetic school, B.C. 230.

Aristophanes (*ar-is-tof'an-ēs*). The most celebrated comic poet of Greece; born about B.C. 444 at Athens. We know hardly anything of his history. He died about B.C. 380. Eleven of his comedies are still extant, and are characterised by great wit. In them he caricatures the public men and ridicules the most prominent popular mistakes of his time. His merits as a poet were of the highest order.

Aristoteles (*ar-is-tof'el-ēs*). The most celebrated natural philosopher of antiquity, and founder of the Peripatetic philosophy; was born at Stagira, in Macedonia, B.C. 384, his father being physician in ordinary to the king. At the age of seventeen he went to Athens and became a pupil of Plato, who conceived a very high opinion of his abilities. He lived at Athens for twenty years, quitting it on the death of Plato. A little later he became the instructor of the young Alexander (the Great), son of Philip of Macedonia. When Alexander ascended the throne, in 335, Aristotle returned to Athens. Here the Lyceum—a gymnasium sacred to Apollo Lyceus—was assigned to him; and here a large number of scholars came to hear his lectures, which he delivered whilst walking up and down. From this latter circumstance his philosophy has been termed the Peripatetic school. His former pupil, Alexander the Great, in his Asiatic expedition, collected an immense number of specimens, which he sent to the philosopher, to aid him in the compilation of his "History of Animals," one of his best works. Aristotle was afterwards accused of impiety, and leaving Athens, went to Chalcis, in Euboea, where he died B.C. 322, in his sixty-third year. He bequeathed his MSS. and his valuable library to Theophrastus. Aristotle was a man of most extraordinary ability, his works treating of all departments of knowledge cultivated in his time. His treatises on logic and philosophy still command the attention of students.

Aristoxenus (*ar-is-tox'en-us*). A Peripatetic philosopher and musician; flourished about B.C. 318.

Arminius (*ar-min'i-us*). A German prince, chief of the Cherusci, who defeated the Romans under Varus.

Arno (*ar'nus*). A river of Etruria; now the Arno.

Arpinum (*ar-pi'num*). A town in Latium, celebrated as the birth-place of Marius and Cicero.

Arretium (*ar-rē'ti-um*) or **Aretium**. An important city of Etruria, greatly celebrated for its pottery.

Arrianus (*ar-ri-d'nus*). A Greek historian and philosopher, born A.D. 90. He was made a Roman citizen by Hadrian, and under Antoninus Pius he was consul. Besides publishing the lectures

of Epictetus, he wrote an important history of the expedition of Alexander the Great, in seven books.

Arsaces (*ar'-sa-sēs*). The founder of the Parthian empire. Of obscure birth, he headed a revolt against Antiochus II., king of Syria, and became king of the Parthians about B.C. 250. He reigned only two years. All his successors bore his name, and were hence called the Arsacidæ (*ar-sa'si-dē*).

Arsinoë (*ar-sin'o-ē*). (i) A concubine of Philip, father of Alexander the Great, and mother of Ptolemy I. (ii) Daughter of Ptolemy I. and Berenice. She was thrice married: first to Lysimachus, king of Thrace; second to her half-brother, Ptolemy Ceraunus; and third to her own brother, Ptolemy Philadelphus. The last named was greatly devoted to her, and named several cities after her.

Artaxerxes (*ar-ta-serk'sēs*). The name of four Persian kings. (i) Surnamed Longimanus (*lon-jim'an-us*), because his right hand was longer than his left; reigned B.C. 464-25. (ii) Surnamed Mnemon (*mnē'mōn*), on account of his good memory; reigned B.C. 405-359. His life was much embittered by the unnatural conduct of his sons.

Artemidorus (*ar-tem-i-dor'us*). There are two of this name, both born in Ephesus. The first lived at Rome A.D. 138-80, and wrote a work on the interpretation of dreams. The second was a geographer, who lived about B.C. 100.

Artemis (*ar'tem-is*). The Greek name of Diana (*q.v.*).

Artemisia (*ar-te-mis'i-a*). (i) Queen of Halicarnassus; accompanied Xerxes, king of Persia, against Greece, and in the battle of Salamis (B.C. 480) showed great courage. (ii) Wife and sister of the Carian prince Mausolus. When he died her grief knew no bounds, and she built to his memory the celebrated Mausoleum (*mau-so-lē'um*), which was considered one of the seven wonders of the world: hence any handsome sepulchral monument is called a mausoleum.

Ascanius (*as-kū'ni-us*). Son of Æneas and Creusa, afterwards called Iulus. He founded Alba Longa, and was succeeded on the throne by his son Silvius.

Asclepiades (*as-klē'pi-a-dēs*). A physician in Rome, in the 1st century B.C., renowned for his successful cures. His name is derived from the god Asclepius or Æsculapius.

Aspasia (*as-pā'si-a*). (i) The elder, of Miletus; the most celebrated of the Greek courtesans, famous alike for her mental accomplishments and her great personal beauty. She became the mistress of Pericles, who lived with her till his death. The house of

Aspasia formed a literary centre, and was frequented even by Socrates. After the death of Pericles, she attached herself to a certain Lysicles, who became, under her tuition, a first-rate orator. (ii) The younger, a Phocæan, also celebrated for her beauty. She was beloved successively by Cyrus, his brother Artaxerxes, and Darius, son of the latter. Her original name was Milto.

Assaracus (*as-sar'a-cus*). King of Troy, son of Tros, father of Capys the father of Anchises.

Astarte (*as-tar'tē*). A powerful goddess of Syria, corresponding to the Roman Venus.

Astræa (*as-trē'a*). Goddess of justice, daughter of Jupiter and Themis; lived during the golden age among men.

Astræus (*as-trē'us*). A Titan, husband of Aurora (the goddess of the dawn), and father of the winds and the stars.

Astyanax (*as-tī'an-ax*)—*i.e.* lord of the city. A name given by the people of Troy to Scamandrius (or Scamander), son of Hector and Andromache, because his father was the protector of Troy. His mother saved him from the flames at the fall of Troy, but the Greeks hurled him down from the walls.

Atalanta (*at-a-lan'ta*). A maiden of great beauty and exceedingly swift of foot, who determined to live in celibacy. She was the daughter of Iasus and Clymene, and was exposed by her father in her infancy. She was, however, suckled by a she-bear, the symbol of Diana. She took part in the celebrated Calydonian boar hunt, and received the boar's hide from Meleager, who slew the animal. She was subsequently recognised by her father, who desired her to marry. She agreed to do so on condition that every suitor should run a race with her, and that the first that outran her should be her husband, but all those whom she beat in the race should be put to death. In this way many suitors perished; but at last came Milanion (*mī-lan'i-on*), who, with the aid of Venus, reached the goal first, and was rewarded with her hand. The goddess gave him three golden apples, which he dropped during the race, one after the other. Attracted by their beauty, Atalanta stopped to pick them up, thus enabling Milanion to reach the goal first. "Atalanta's race" has formed the subject of several magnificent pictures.

Athamas (*ath'am-as*). King of Orchomenus, in Bœotia. He married Nephele, who bore him Helle and Phrixus. He fell in love, however, with Ino, daughter of Cadmus, whom he married, and became by her the father of Melicertes and Learchus. As he had married Nephele at the command of Juno, he thus incurred the wrath of both Juno and Nephele, and was seized with

madness. In this state he slew his son Learchus. Ino and Melicertes then leaped into the sea and became changed into marine deities, Leucothea and Palæmon respectively.

Athena (*a-thē'na*). The great divinity of the Greeks, corresponding to the Roman Minerva (*q.v.*).

Athenæ (*a-thē'nē*)—Athens. The capital of Attica, the principal district of Greece, and the most celebrated city of Greece. The most ancient part of it was originally called Cécropia, as it was said to have been built by Cecrops, the first king of Attica. This part was afterwards called the Acropolis (*ak-ro'p'ol-is*), *i.e.* the citadel, as it was a steep rock in the middle of the city. The summit of this Acropolis was covered with splendid temples and statues, foremost of all the temples being the magnificent Parthenon (*par'the-non*), *i.e.* the virgin, dedicated to the "virgin" goddess Minerva (Athena), from whom the name of the city was derived. The story runs that in the reign of Cecrops both Neptune and Minerva claimed possession of Athens. The gods decided that it should belong to whichever of the two gave the most useful present to mankind. Neptune then struck the ground with his trident, and immediately a horse sprang out of the earth; but Minerva caused the olive to appear. The gods declared in favour of Minerva (Athena), who then became the goddess of the city. Near the Parthenon was the magnificent Erechtheum (*er-ek-thē'um*), so named after Erechtheus, king of Athens, which contained three separate temples: first, the Erechtheum proper, dedicated to Erechtheus; the second, called the Pandrosium, sacred to Pandrosos, daughter of Cecrops; the third, named in honour of Minerva as the *guardian of the city* (*polias*), Athena Polias. Between the Parthenon and Erechtheum stood the colossal statue of Minerva, forming a conspicuous object. The city was burnt by Xerxes B.C. 480, but soon rebuilt by Themistocles, and in the time of Pericles it reached its greatest magnificence. Athens was a great seat of learning, and boasted, among its many great men, some of the highest genius, such as Plato and Socrates. In the early days of Christianity it was the city to which the Romans sent their sons to complete their education. Athens was divided into two parts—the upper city, or Acropolis, and the lower city. It possessed three harbours, named Piræus (*pī-rē'us*), Munychia (*mū-nīk'i-a*), and Phalerum (*fa-lē'rum*), which were walled by Themistocles, and connected with the city by long walls built by Pericles.

Athenæum (*a-thē-nē'um*). A school founded by the emperor Hadrian at Rome about A.D. 133, for the advancement of

literature and philosophy. The name Athenæum means a place sacred to Minerva, who was the goddess of wisdom.

Athenæus (*a-thē-nē'us*). A Greek grammarian, who lived at Alexandria, about A.D. 230. He was the author of a celebrated work, still extant, called *Deipnosophistæ* (*dīp-no-so-fis'tē*), *i.e.* the banquet of the learned, replete with curious and interesting remarks on all kinds of subjects, especially gastronomy, and containing numerous anecdotes of the ancients.

Athenodorus (*a-thē-no-dōr'us*). There are two of this name, both of Tarsus, and both Stoic philosophers. One kept the library at Pergamus; the other was the teacher of young Octavius, afterwards the emperor Augustus, whom he accompanied to Rome, and became one of his intimate friends.

Atlas (*at'las*). A Titan, son of Iapetus and Clymene, and brother of Prometheus and Epimetheus. It is related that Perseus, after his conquest of the Gorgons, asked Atlas to shelter him, which Atlas declined to do. Whereupon Perseus, by exposing Medusa's head, changed him into the mountain Atlas (in the north-west of Africa), on which rested heaven and all the stars. Atlas married Pleione (*plē'i-i-ō-nē*), daughter of Oceanus, and became by her the father of the Pleiades (*plē'i-a-dēs*).

Atreus (*ā'trūs*). Son of Pelops and Hippodamia, and brother of Thyestes. By his first wife, Cleola, he was the father of Plisthenes, and by his second—Ærope, widow of his son Plisthenes—the father of the heroes Agamemnon and Menelaus, and a daughter, Anaxibia. Atreus became king of Mycenæ. His brother, Thyestes, having seduced his wife Ærope, Atreus banished him. Thyestes then sent, from his place of exile, Atreus's son Plisthenes to slay his own father, but the converse actually took place, Atreus unwittingly killing his son. Atreus took terrible revenge on Thyestes for this. He recalled him to Mycenæ, and in a banquet placed before him the flesh of Thyestes' two sons, whom he had slain, and Thyestes unknowingly partook of the horrible repast. After the feast, Atreus produced the heads of Thyestes' sons, and convinced him of what had been done. Thyestes fled with horror, and the gods cursed Atreus and his house. The country was now visited by famine, and Atreus, following the advice of the oracle, went in search of Thyestes. In the course of his wanderings he married, as his third wife, Thyestes' daughter Pelopia, thinking she was the daughter of Thesprotus. Pelopia became, by her own father, the mother of Ægisthus, who afterwards slew his uncle, Atreus, because the latter had commanded him to kill his

father, Thyestes. This tragic story forms the foundation of several Greek plays.

Atropos (*at'rop-os*). One of the Fates or Parcae (*q.v.*).

Atticus, Pomponius (*at'ti-kus pom-pō'ni-us*). A Roman knight, born B.C. 109, celebrated as being the chief friend of Cicero, whose letters to him, which extend over a number of years, form one of the most valuable remains of antiquity. Not being a keen politician, he kept on good terms with the principal men of all parties, and maintained the character of peacemaker amongst them. He was surnamed Atticus on account of his knowledge of the Greek language. He died B.C. 32. Pope refers to him in the following lines:—

“Who but must laugh, if such a man there be?
Who would not weep, if Atticus were he?”

Atys (*ā'tis*). A beautiful shepherd of Phrygia, beloved by Cybele (*si'b-el-ē*). Having proved unfaithful, the goddess caused him to become mad, and he was changed into a fir tree.

Aufidus (*aw'fid-us*). A river of Apulia, remarkable for its rapid and violent stream; now Ofanto.

Augeas (*aw'je-as*) or **Augias** (*aw'ji-as*). A king of Elis, whose stable, containing 3000 head of cattle, uncleansed for thirty years, was cleaned out in one day by Hercules (*q.v.*).

Augustus (*aw-gus'tus*). The first Roman emperor. He was the son of C. Octavius, his mother, Atia, being a daughter of Julia, the sister of Julius Cæsar, and was born Sept. 23rd, B.C. 63. His name was originally Caius Octavius, Augustus, *i.e.* majestic or imperial, being added later as an expression of veneration. When his illustrious uncle was murdered at Rome, B.C. 44, he was pursuing his studies at Apollonia. On hearing the news, he at once set out for Italy, and was received with every mark of respect. After putting down insurrection at home, he became consul, and the Roman world was divided between Augustus, Antony and Lepidus, the three forming a triumvirate, which should hold good for five years. A list of their enemies was then published, and all of these—including 2000 knights and 300 senators, among whom was Cicero—were put to death and their property confiscated. Soon afterwards Antony and Augustus dealt the death-blow to the republican party by defeating Brutus and Cassius at the battle of Philippi, B.C. 42. Later on Antony married Octavia, sister of Augustus, but finally repudiated her on account of Cleopatra. This greatly incensed Augustus, who met Antony in the great sea-fight at Actium, in which Antony was completely defeated, B.C. 31. Augustus died in A.D. 14, aged seventy-six. He was twice married.

Aulis (*aw'lis*). A harbour in Bœotia, where the Greek fleet assembled before sailing for Troy.

Aurelianus (*aw-rē-lī-ā'nus*), usually called **Aurelian**. Roman emperor, A.D. 270-75. He defeated the Goths and Vandals, and also Zenobia (*q.v.*), queen of Palmyra.

Aurelius Antoninus, Marcus (*aw-rē-lī-us an-tō-nī-nus mar'kus*), generally called Marcus Aurelius; born A.D. 121. Owing to his devotion to philosophy (the Stoic) he was commonly referred to under the title of “the Philosopher.” He succeeded Antoninus Pius, whose daughter, Faustina, he had married. He carried on war successfully for several years with the barbarians dwelling on the northern limits of his empire. His wife, who was very profligate, urged Avidius Cassius to rise in insurrection, but he was killed by his own officers. The “Meditations” of Marcus Aurelius have come down to us, and are highly esteemed. Unhappily, he severely persecuted the Christians.

Aurora (*aw-ror'a*). The goddess of the dawn, called Eos (*ē'ōs*) by the Greeks; daughter of Hyperion and Thia, wife of Tithonus. She is represented as rising, at the close of every night, from the river Oceanus, in her rose-coloured chariot drawn by swift horses, and opening with her rosy fingers the gates of the East. She bore Memnon to Tithonus.

Auster (*aws'ter*); the Greek **Notus**, the south-west wind. In the winter it brought fogs and rain; but in the summer it was a harmful dry and parching wind.

Autolycus (*aw-tol'ik-us*). A very dexterous robber, who could transform himself into various shapes. He was the son of Mercury (the god of cunning and theft) and Chione (*kī'on-ē*), and the father of Anticlea, the mother of Ulysses, who was celebrated for his cunning.

Automedon (*aw-tom'e-ā'on*). The charioteer of Achilles, and afterwards companion of Achilles son Pyrrhus. The name is hence applied to any skilful charioteer.

Autonoe (*aw-ton'o-ē*). Wife of Aristæus (*q.v.*).

Avella. See “Abella.”

Avernus lacus (*a-ver'nus lā'kus*). Lake Avernus. A lake near Cumæ, enclosed by steep and wooded hills, whose deadly exhalations were said to kill the birds flying over it. Near it was the cave of the Sibyl, through which Æneas (see *Æneid*, Book VI.) descended to the lower world. Sometimes Avernus is used to mean the lower world itself. In the latter sense it is used in the well-known quotation, *Facilis descensus Averno*: The descent to hell is easy (Virgil, *Æneid*, VI. 126).

B

Babrius (*bab'ri-us*). A Greek poet, about the time of Augustus, who rendered Æsop's fables into verse.

Babylon (*bab'il-on*). The ancient and celebrated chief city of the Assyrian empire, situated in Mesopotamia, on both sides of the river Euphrates. Under Nebuchadnezzar (B.C. 604—562) it reached the height of its greatness, having become an independent kingdom from the time of his father. A little later (B.C. 538) it was captured by Cyrus, commanding the Medes and Persians, and was then made one of the three capital cities of the Persian empire. The city of Babylon was in the form of an immense square, each side being twelve miles in length. The walls were of enormous height and thickness, and surrounded by a deep ditch. The city possessed two buildings of great note—viz., the temple of Belus, i.e. the god Baal, the supposed founder of the city, and the "hanging gardens" of Nebuchadnezzar—the latter consisting of a number of terraces built upon arches and rising one above the other. The principal men of Babylon were Chaldeans, who were celebrated for their knowledge of astronomy. In Scripture Babylon is called Babel, and its foundation is ascribed to Nimrod.

Bacchantes (*bak-an'tez*) or **Bacchæ** (*bak'hæ*). Priestesses of Bacchus.

Bacchus (*bak'us*); called Dionysus (*dī-on-i'sus*) by the Greeks. The god of wine; was the son of Jupiter and Semele, the daughter of Cadmus. A short time before his birth, Juno persuaded Semele to ask Jupiter to appear before her in his terrible majesty. He did so; but Semele being only a mortal, the sight overpowered her, and the child was prematurely born. Jupiter, however, sewed him up in his thigh, and in due time he was born again. Bacchus went on a travelling expedition through Syria and Asia, returning to Europe through Thrace, during which he taught men the cultivation of the vine and the elements of civilisation. He married Ariadne (*q.v.*). Feasts in honour of Bacchus were called Bacchanalia, and were of a very noisy and riotous character. The vine, ivy and laurel were sacred to him, as were also the tiger, lynx, panther, ass, serpent and dolphin. Rams were usually sacrificed to his honour.

Baiæ (*bæ'æ*). A small town on the coast of Campania celebrated for its warm baths. Owing to the latter circumstance and the pleasant situation of the place, it was the favourite resort of the Romans.

Balbus, L. Cornelius (*bal'bus cor-nē'li-us*). A Roman citizen who, being charged with the illegal assumption of the Roman citizenship, was successfully defended by Cicero in a speech that has come down to us. He was made consul by Octavian.

Baleares (*bal-e-ār'ez*). The Balearic islands, in the Mediterranean, the chief of which are Majorca and Minorca. Their inhabitants were skilful slingers.

Batavi (*bat-ā'vī*). A Celtic people inhabiting the country now called Holland.

Belgæ (*bel'jæ*). A very warlike people, of German origin, inhabiting the north of Gaul. They were subdued with difficulty by Cæsar.

Belisarius (*bel-i-sār'i-us*). A very distinguished general of Justinian. He overthrew the Vandals in Africa and the Goths in Italy. He was accused of conspiracy against the emperor's life, and was in consequence imprisoned in his own house for a year and afterwards released. Died A.D. 565.

Bellerophon (*bel-lev'o-phon*). Son of Glaucus and grandson of Sisyphus. He incurred the hatred of Antea, wife of Proetus, king of Argos, who sent him to his father-in-law (Iobates) with a letter requesting the latter to put the young man to death. Iobates selected what seemed to be a sure method of compassing his death, by asking him to go and kill the Chimæra (*kī-mē'ra*) (*q.v.*). Bellerophon, however, obtained possession of the winged horse Pegasus (*q.v.*), which enabled him to rise in the air. He then slew the monster with his arrows. Iobates then sent him against the Solymi, a warlike race in Lycia, and afterwards against the Amazons; but in these expeditions also he was successful. Finally, he attempted to fly to heaven on Pegasus; but Jupiter sent a gad-fly to sting the horse, which threw its rider on to the earth.

Bellona (*bel-lō'na*). The Roman goddess of war, sister of Mars.

Belus (*bē'lus*). The reputed founder of Babylon (*q.v.*).

Beneventum (*ben-e-ven'tum*). A very ancient city of Samnium, said to have been founded by Diomedes. The modern town is called Benevento, and contains several Roman remains.

Berenice (*ber-e-nē'sē*). (i) Daughter of Ptolemy Philadelphus and Arsinoë; married Antiochus, king of Syria, after the latter had divorced Laodice. Laodice was afterwards recalled by her husband, whom, together with Berenice and her son, she nevertheless poisoned. (ii) Daughter of Agrippa I.; married her uncle Herod, by whom she had two sons. After his death, in A.D. 48, Berenice, then but twenty years of age, lived with her

brother Agrippa II. The apostle St. Paul appeared before her and her brother Agrippa.

Bias (*bī'as*). One of the *Seven wise men of Greece* (*q.v.*).

Boadicea (*bō-a-dī-sē'a*). Queen of the Iceni in Britain. She rose in insurrection against the Romans, whom she slew to the number of 70,000. Suetonius Paulinus at length defeated her, when she poisoned herself, A.D. 61.

Bœotia (*bē-ō'shī-a*). A district of Greece nearly surrounded by mountains, whose chief city was Thebes. The inhabitants were notorious for their dulness of wit (hence the adjective *Bœotian*), which was ascribed to the damp and marshy character of the country. Nevertheless, it produced several illustrious men, Pindar, Hesiod and Plutarch being Bœotians.

Boethius (*bō-ē'thī-us*). A Roman author and statesman famous for his knowledge of Greek philosophy, as well as for his general acquirements. He was imprisoned and put to death by Theodosius the Great. While in prison he wrote his celebrated work, still extant, called "Of the Consolation of Philosophy."

Bona Dea (*bon'a dē'a*) or **Fauna** or **Fatua**. A Roman goddess, sister, wife or daughter of Faunus. She was the goddess of chastity and prophecy, and revealed her oracles to females only. During her annual festival on the 1st of May, in the house of the consul or prætor, no male person was allowed to be present.

Boreas (*bor'e-as*). The north wind; was the son of Astræus and Aurora, and brother of the other three winds, Notus, Zephyrus and Hesperus. He was worshipped at Athens, where a festival was celebrated in his honour.

Bosphorus or **Bosporus**. The Straits of Constantinople, so called from Io, who, in the form of a heifer, swam across it (Bosphorus = Ox-ford). See "Io."

Briareus (*brī-ār'e-us*). A hundred-armed giant, also called *Ægæon* (*q.v.*). Pope thus expresses his admiration for Handel:—

"Strong in new arms the giant Handel stands,
Like bold Briareus with a hundred hands."

Brigantes (*brig-an'tez*). A powerful people in Britain, inhabiting Cumberland, Westmoreland, Lancashire, Durham and the greater part of Yorkshire. Their capital was Eboracum (*e-bor-ā-kum*); now York.

Briseis (*brī-sē'is*). Daughter of Brises and mistress of Achilles. She was the occasion of a feud between Achilles and Agamemnon.

Britannicus (*brit-an'ni-kus*). Son of the emperor Claudius and the infamous Messalina; was born A.D. 42. Claudius' second wife, Agrippina, persuaded him to set aside Britannicus and adopt Nero, her son by a former marriage. Nero, on ascending the throne, caused Britannicus to be poisoned.

Brundisium (*brun-du'si-um*); now Brindisi. An ancient town in Calabria with an excellent harbour. The Appia Via (Appian Way) ended here. Virgil died here B.C. 19.

Brutus, L. Junius (*brū'tus jūn'i-us*). (i) Son of M. Junius and Tarquinia, sister of Tarquinius Superbus. He was named Brutus—*i.e.* dull, stupid—because he pretended to be insane, and so saved his life at the time when Tarquinius murdered his elder brother. After the death of Lucretia (*q.v.*) he helped to expel the Tarquins, and on their banishment he and Collatinus became the first consuls. His sons conspired to restore the Tarquins; but Brutus, placing patriotism above parental love, not only presided at their trial, but also witnessed their execution. In the same year Tarquin marched against Rome, and in the battle that ensued Brutus and Aruns, the son of Tarquin, slew each other. (ii) M. Junius Brutus, the murderer of Cæsar. In the civil war between Cæsar and Pompey, he took the side of Pompey. After the battle of Pharsalia, B.C. 48, in which Cæsar was victorious, the latter not only pardoned Brutus, but bestowed on him substantial marks of favour. In spite of all this he was persuaded by Cassius to murder his benefactor, in the false hope of again establishing the republic. In B.C. 42 he put an end to his own life. His wife was Porcia, daughter of Cato. He possessed considerable literary talent, and was on terms of intimacy with Cicero, who dedicated to him several of his works.

Bucephalus (*bū-sef'a-lus*)—*i.e.* bull-headed. The favourite charger of Alexander the Great, so named because he was branded with a bull's head. No one but Alexander was able to mount this celebrated horse, which always knelt down to receive his master. He died in India after carrying Alexander through all his campaigns. Alexander built a city near the place where he died, and named it Bucephala in memory of him.

Busiris (*bū-sī'ris*). A king of Egypt who cruelly sacrificed strangers to Jupiter. He attempted to sacrifice Hercules, but the latter slew him and all his ministers.

Buto (*bū'tō*). An Egyptian goddess identified with Latona.

Byzantium (*bī-san'ti-um*); now Constantinople. It derived its name from Byzas, its founder. From its favourable position it

became a place of great commercial importance, and was made by Constantine the Great, A.D. 330, the capital of the Roman empire, and called Constantinopolis—*i.e.* the city of Constantine.

C

Cacus (*kā'kus*). Son of Vulcan; a huge giant and notorious robber; lived in a cave on Mount Aventine. He stole the oxen of Hercules, which the latter had taken from Geryon, in Spain, whereupon Hercules slew him.

Cadmus (*kad'mus*). Son of the Phœnician king Agenor, and brother of Europa. His father sent him to search for his sister, who had been carried off by Jupiter, and he was directed to follow a certain cow, and to build a city on the spot where the cow fell down with fatigue. In this way he became the founder of Thebes, in Bœotia. Near this place was a well guarded by a dragon, which Cadmus slew, and sowed the teeth of the monster. From these arose armed men, who killed each other, with the exception of five, who were the ancestors of the Thebans. All this he did on the direction of Minerva, and Jupiter gave him Harmonia for his wife. The marriage was celebrated in the citadel of Thebes, and all the Olympian gods were present at the ceremony. Cadmus gave Harmonia a famous robe of state (peplus) and a necklace (see "Harmonia") which he had received from Vulcan. Their children were Autonoe, Ino, Semele, Agave, Polydorus and Illyrius. Cadmus introduced among the Greeks an alphabet of sixteen letters.

Cæcubum (*sē'ku-bum*). A marshy tract in Latium, distinguished for producing, in the time of Horace, the most excellent kind of Roman wine.

Cæneus (*sē'nūs*). Originally a maiden, named Cænis, who was beloved by Neptune and changed by him into a boy, and at the same time made invulnerable. In the lower world he recovered his female form.

Cæsar (*sē'sar*). The name of a patrician family which included several men of eminence, foremost of all being C. Julius Cæsar, the dictator, whom alone we can here notice. Julius Cæsar was born on July 12th, B.C. 100. When only seventeen years of age he married Cornelia, daughter of L. Cinna. Sulla commanded him to put away his wife, but Cæsar refused, and was consequently proscribed—*i.e.* outlawed. Later his friends obtained a pardon, and he was allowed to return to Rome. Not feeling safe, however, he sought a military career, and did not

return to Rome till after the death of Sulla. When but twenty-two years of age he achieved great celebrity in Rome as an orator. In order to perfect himself in the art he was proceeding to Rhodes, but was captured by pirates, and obtained his liberty only by a ransom. He then fitted out an expedition, seized the pirates and crucified them. He now returned to Rome, and rapidly rose in popularity, becoming successively quæstor, ædile and Pontifex Maximus. He joined Pompey and M. Crassus, the three forming the First Triumvirate. In B.C. 59 Cæsar was consul, and, being loyally supported by Pompey and Crassus, was able to carry all his measures. He benefited the poor, and at the same time secured the support of Pompey, to whom he still more closely united himself by giving him his daughter, Julia, in marriage. The provinces of Cisalpine Gaul and Illyricum were granted to Cæsar, who in nine years conquered the whole of Transalpine Gaul, which had hitherto been independent of the Romans. He twice invaded Britain, B.C. 55 and 54, and crossed the Tamesis (Thames). These numerous successes aroused jealousy in Pompey, who sought to deprive Cæsar of his command. Cæsar was ordered to disband his army by a certain day, but instead of doing so he crossed the narrow stream, the Rubicon, which formed the boundary between his province and Italia proper, and by this act declared war against the republic. Pompey soon found out how greatly he had overrated his own power, as his soldiers went over in crowds to Cæsar. Cæsar made nothing less than a triumphal march to Rome, and pursued Pompey to Brundisium, whence the latter embarked for Greece. He was then appointed dictator, resigning that office at the end of eleven days. He then crossed to Greece, and, after a preliminary repulse, completely defeated Pompey in the plains of Pharsalia, on August 9th, B.C. 48. Pompey fled to Egypt, and was there murdered before the arrival of Cæsar. When in Egypt, even the mighty Cæsar fell a prey to the charms of Cleopatra, and had a son (Cæsarion) by her. Cæsar returned to Rome through Asia Minor, and on his march attacked Pharnaces near Zela (B.C. 47), and defeated him with such ease that he announced the victory to the senate by that celebrated laconic message—*Veni, vidi, vici* (I came, I saw, I conquered). Soon after this Cæsar became undisputed master of the Roman world. He then showed his noble character by treating with the utmost clemency all who had borne arms against him. He crowned his other important services to his country by reforming the calendar—the Roman year having got three months in advance of the real time. Cæsar set past errors right, and provided against their

recurrence in the future. He then put down a powerful insurrection in Spain, which was headed by the two sons of Pompey, and afterwards entered the city of Rome in triumph. Antony offered Cæsar in public the royal diadem, but he deemed it wise not to receive it. Soon after this a conspiracy was started by envious friends, as well as by avowed enemies, against Cæsar's life, the chief of these being Brutus on the one hand and Cassius on the other. Although repeatedly warned of his impending fate, Cæsar heeded not, and on the Ides of March (*i.e.* March 15th), B.C. 44, he was assassinated. At first he defended himself, but when Brutus drew his sword Cæsar reproachfully exclaimed, *Tu quoque, Brute!* (Thou also, O Brutus!), pulled his toga over his face—to hide his death-pangs from the conspirators—and sank pierced with wounds at the foot of Pompey's statue. Julius Cæsar was one of the greatest men of antiquity. He was alike distinguished as orator, general, statesman and author. His literary works not only received the most unqualified approval of the ancients themselves, but those that have come down to us, especially his commentaries on the Gallic War, are the study and delight of schoolboys even at the present day. Cæsar's first wife was Pompeia, whom he divorced; his second, Calpurnia, who survived him.

Cæsarion (*sê-sar'i-on*). Son of Julius Cæsar and Cleopatra, born B.C. 47. He was originally called Ptolemæus, and, after the death of his mother in 30, was executed by order of Augustus.

Calchas (*kal'kas*). The most eminent of the Greek soothsayers at the siege of Troy. He died of grief on meeting Mopsus, who was a wiser soothsayer, and predicted things which Calchas could not.

Caligula (*kal-ig'u-la*). The usual name of the third Roman emperor, whose real name was Caius Cæsar. He was called Caligula by the soldiers, because, when a boy, he wore small *caligæ* (*kal'i-gê*), or soldiers' boots. He was the son of Germanicus and Agrippina, and was born A.D. 12. He succeeded Tiberius in 37. His reign, except for the first eight months, was characterised by acts of great cruelty, extravagance and wantonness. A serious illness seemed to have undermined his mental powers, and to have made him practically a madman. He not only committed frequent murder by his own hand, but also wished that the whole city of Rome had but one neck, that he might have the pleasure of beheading them at a blow. He was murdered in A.D. 41.

Callimachus (*kal-lim'ak-us*). A distinguished poet and gram-

marian. He was chief librarian of the famous library at Alexandria from about B.C. 260-40.

Callinus (*kal-lî-nus*), of Ephesus. The inventor of elegiac poetry, about B.C. 700.

Calliope (*kal-lî'op-ê*). The Muse of epic poetry. See "Musæ."

Callirrhoe (*kal-lir'ro-ê*). Second wife of Alcmaeon. She induced her husband to get the peplus and necklace of Harmonia, whereupon he was slain. See "Alcmaeon."

Callisthenes (*kal-lis'then-ês*). A philosopher of Olynthus, a pupil of Aristotle. He accompanied Alexander the Great to Asia.

Callisto (*kal-lis'tô*). An Arcadian nymph beloved by Jupiter, by whom she became the mother of Arcas. Jupiter changed her into a she-bear, and afterwards placed her among the stars as *Ursa major*.

Calpe (*kal'pê*). One of the Pillars of Hercules; now Gibraltar. See "Abyla."

Calpurnia (*kal-pur'ni-a*). Last wife of Julius Cæsar. She survived her husband.

Calydon (*kal'i-dôn*). A very ancient town in Ætolia. In the mountains around it the celebrated *Calydonian Boar Hunt* took place. The story is as follows. During the reign of Ceneus, king of Calydon, Diana sent a huge boar to devastate the country, because the king had neglected her divinity. All the heroes of the age joined together for the purpose of killing this boar. Meleager, son of Ceneus, slew the boar, and gave its hide to Atalanta, with whom he was in love. See "Atalanta."

Calypso (*kal-ip'sô*). A nymph who ruled in the island of Ogygia, on which Ulysses was shipwrecked on his journey home from Troy. She desired Ulysses to marry her, and detained him on the island for seven years.

Cambyzes (*kam-bî'sêz*). (i) Father of Cyrus the Great. (ii) Son of Cyrus the Great, whom he succeeded B.C. 529. He behaved most cruelly to the Egyptians.

Camenæ (*kam-ê'nê*). Originally prophetic nymphs belonging to the religion of ancient Italy, afterwards identified with the Muses.

Camillus, M. Furius (*ka-mil'lus fû'ri-us*). Called the Second Romulus, a great Roman hero. He was dictator five times. When the Gauls had taken Rome he, then living in voluntary exile, collected an army and completely defeated them.

Campus Martius (*kam'pus mar'shi-us*)—*i.e.* the plain of Mars; so named because it was consecrated to the god Mars. An open

plain outside the walls of Rome, where the Roman youths performed their gymnastic and warlike exercises, and where the Roman people met for the purpose of electing magistrates.

Candace (*kan-dā'sē*). Queen of the Ethiopians; invaded Egypt B.C. 22, but was driven back by Petronius, the Roman governor.

Cannæ (*kan'nē*). A village in Apulia, where Hannibal gained a great victory over the Romans, B.C. 216.

Canobus (*kan-ō'bus*) or **Canopus** (*kan-ō'pus*). A town in lower Egypt celebrated for its luxuriousness.

Capitolium (*kap-it-ō'li-um*). The temple of Jupiter and the citadel of Rome (*q.v.*).

Cappadocia (*kap-pa-dō'si-a*). A country of Asia Minor.

Capua (*kap'u-a*). The chief city of Campania, celebrated for its wealth and luxury.

Carneades (*kar'ne-a-dēs*). A famous philosopher born at Cyrene about B.C. 213, founder of the New Academy at Athens, and a zealous opponent of the Stoics. He died B.C. 129.

Carthage, New; now Carthagenā. An important town on the coast of Spain, founded by Hasdrubal B.C. 243.

Carthago (*kar-thā'gō*). The celebrated city of Carthage, in northern Africa. Carthage was founded by the Phœnicians of Tyre about B.C. 853, or a hundred years before the building of Rome. The Carthaginians were distinguished both in commerce and in agriculture. They became the rivals of the Romans, with whom they carried on the three so-called Punic wars, all of which proved disastrous to Carthage, and in the last of which Carthage was captured and destroyed. The word "Punic" is derived from Pœni, a name applied to the Carthaginians on account of their Phœnician origin.

Cassandra (*kas-san'dra*). Daughter of Priam, king of Troy, and Hecuba. She possessed great beauty, and was beloved by Apollo, who bestowed on her the gift of prophecy. She disappointed him, however, whereupon the god ordained that no one should believe her predictions. On the fall of Troy she fell to the share of Agamemnon, who took her to Mycenæ, where she was murdered by Clytæmnestra.

Cassius (*kas'si-us*). (i) The murderer of Julius Cæsar. He formed the conspiracy against the dictator's life and induced Brutus to join in the plot. He was a man of literary ability and an Epicurean in philosophy. (ii) Another of the murderers of Cæsar. His poems were prized by Horace.

Castor and Pollux (*kas'tor, pol'lux*). Twin brothers, often called the Dioscuri (*dī-os'ku-rī*), i.e. sons of Zeus (Jupiter), because they were the sons of Jupiter and Leda, the wife of Tyndareus, king of Sparta. Castor was famous for his skill in managing horses, and Pollux for his ability as a boxer. Castor was supposed to be mortal, while Pollux was immortal. They took part in the celebrated expedition of the Argonauts, and assisted the Romans against the Latins in the great battle of Lake Regillus. They were greatly attached to each other, and were placed by Jupiter among the stars as Gemini (*jem'in-i*), i.e. twins, where they served as a guide to mariners. They were worshipped more especially as the protectors of sailors.

Catiline, L. Sergius (*kat-i-lī'na ser'ji-us*). A Roman of noble birth, whose youth was spent in every kind of debauchery and dissipation. While Cicero was consul, B.C. 63, he raised a conspiracy, which was detected and defeated by Cicero, who compelled Catiline to leave Rome. An expedition was afterwards sent out against him, and he was killed in the engagement that ensued.

Cato (*kā'to*). (i) M. Porcius (*por'shi-us*); surnamed Censor and Cato Major, born at Tusculum B.C. 234. After a distinguished military career, he threw himself into civil life and became famous as a strong opponent of the luxury that was being introduced from Greece into Rome. His efforts, however, proved fruitless. When an old man he commenced the study of Greek literature. He once went to Carthage, and was so impressed with the flourishing condition of that city, that on his return to Rome he maintained that it was a most dangerous rival, and from that day he commenced every speech he made before the senate, no matter on what subject, with the words, *Delenda est Carthago* (*dē-len'da est kar-thā'gō*), i.e. Carthage must be destroyed. He died at the age of eighty-five, leaving several works behind him. (ii) Also M. Porcius Cato, but surnamed Uticensis, from Utica, where he died. He was the great-grandson of Cato the censor, and was born B.C. 95. He was a devoted Stoic philosopher. He supported Cicero in putting down Catiline's conspiracy, and joined Pompey in the civil war. When Cæsar became victorious on all sides, rather than fall into his hands, Cato resolved to die. He therefore died by his own hand, after perusing during the greater part of the night Plato's work on the Immortality of the Soul. Cicero and Lucan both wrote works in praise of Cato, and in Addison's *Cato* the closing scenes of his life are dramatised.

Catti (*kal'tī*). An important nation of Germany. Cæsar erroneously called them Suevi.

Catullus, Valerius (*ka-tull'us va-ler'i-us*). A celebrated Latin poet, born B.C. 87, a contemporary of Cicero. One hundred and sixteen of his poems have come down to us.

Caudium (*kaw'di-um*). A town in Samnium, near which was the mountain pass, or Caudine Forks, in which the Roman army was surrounded by and surrendered to the Samnites, B.C. 321.

Caÿster (*ka-i'ster*) or **Caÿstrus**. A river in Lydia, which has abounded in swans from Homer's time to the present day.

Cecrops (*sē'krops*). The most ancient king of Attica, founder of Athens. He decided in favour of Athena (Minerva) when she and Neptune contended for the possession of Attica. The citadel of Athens was called Cecropia after him.

Celæno (*se-lē'nō*). One of the Harpies (see "Harpiaë").

Celeus (*sē'le-us*). King of Eleusis, husband of Metanira, and father of Triptolemus and Demophon. He entertained the goddess Ceres, who in return taught his son Triptolemus (*q.v.*) agriculture.

Celtæ (*sel'tē*). A powerful race which, in ancient times, inhabited the greater part of western Europe. They were men of great stature, fair complexion and flaxen hair. For a long time they were the terror of the Romans, and once they took Rome and laid it in ashes (B.C. 390).

Centaurs (*sen-taw'rē*) or **Centaurs**—*i.e.* the bull-killers—were a fabulous race living in Thessaly, half men and half horses. They were defeated in a famous fight with the Lapithæ (*q.v.*), and expelled from their country. Chiron (*kī'ron*) was the most celebrated of them (*q.v.*).

Cephalus (*sef'al-us*). Was beloved by Aurora, whose advances he rejected from love to his wife Procris. Aurora asked him to try the fidelity of Procris. Having metamorphosed him into a stranger, he appeared, laden with rich presents, before her. The presents caused her to yield, whereupon her husband discovered himself. She fled in shame to Crete, but afterwards returned, disguised as a youth, with a dog and spear (the gifts of Diana) that never missed their object. To obtain these, Cephalus promised to love the youth, who then made herself known to him as his wife Procris. In this way a reconciliation was effected. Afterwards Cephalus, while out hunting, accidentally killed her with the never-erring spear.

Cepheus (*sē'fūs*). King of Ethiopia and father of Andromeda.

Cerberus (*ser'ber-us*). The three-headed dog that guarded the entrance to the lower world.

Ceres (*sē'rēs*). The goddess of agriculture, especially of the cultivation of corn; called Demeter (*dē-mē-tēr*) by the Greeks. She was the daughter of Saturn and Rhea, and sister of Jupiter and Pluto. She became by Jupiter the mother of Proserpine. The latter was carried off by Pluto. When Ceres found this out, she did not allow the earth to bring forth any fruits, and Jupiter was compelled to send Mercury into the lower world to fetch back Proserpine. Pluto consented, but gave Proserpine part of a pomegranate to eat. In consequence of this she was obliged to spend one-third of the year with Pluto. The earth then brought forth fruit again. This legend evidently refers to the concealment of seed-corn in the earth and its subsequent re-appearance above the surface. The Romans sacrificed pigs to Ceres. The decrees of the senate were deposited in her temple.

Ceyx (*sē'ix*). Son of Lucifer and husband of Alcyone.

Chæronea (*kē-rō-nē'a*). A Bœotian town where Philip of Macedon defeated the Greeks (B.C. 338), and where Sulla defeated the Mithridates in 86. It was the birthplace of Plutarch.

Chalcis (*kal'sis*). The chief town of Eubœa.

Chalybes (*kal'i-bes*). A people of Pontus, along the south shore of the Black Sea, noted as workers in iron: hence our word Chalybeate.

Charites (*char'it-ēs*)—Gr., the **Graces**—were the goddesses who confer all grace. They were the daughters of Jupiter and were three in number, their names being Aglaia (*ag-lā'i-a*), *i.e.* the bright one; Euphrosyne (*ū-fros'i-nē*), *i.e.* the cheerful or mirthful one; and Thalia (*thal-i-a*), *i.e.* the blooming one. They were the personifications of grace and beauty, and enhanced by refinement and gentleness the enjoyments of life. They were the friends of the Muses and specially favoured poetry.

Charon (*kār'on*). Son of Erebus; was the ferryman of Hades who conveyed the souls of the departed across the rivers Acheron and Styx, receiving in return the obolus placed in the mouth of every corpse before burial.

Charybdis (*ka-ri'b-dis*). A dangerous whirlpool between Italy and Sicily, opposite Scylla (*q.v.*).

Cheops (*kē'ops*). An early king of Egypt, who built the first and largest pyramid.

Chephren (*kēf'rēn*). Brother and successor of Cheops; he built the second pyramid.

Chersonesus (*ker-son-ēs-us*)—*i.e.* land-island or peninsula. The peninsula of the Dardanelles. This was the Thracian Chersonesus, or *The Chersonesus*. The Tauric or Scythian Cherso-

nesus was the peninsula of the Crimea. Cimbric Chersonesus was the name given to Jutland.

Chilon (*kī'lon*). A Spartan; flourished about B.C. 590. He was one of the *Seven Wise Men* (*g.v.*).

Chimæra (*kī-mē'ra*)—*i.e.* a she-goat. A fabulous, fire-breathing monster, with a lion's head, a serpent's tail and a *goat's* body. She was killed by Bellerophon, mounted on Pegasus. The myth relates to a volcano in Lycia.

Chione (*kī'on-ē*). Daughter of Dædalion. She was shot by Diana because she compared her beauty with that of the goddess.

Chios (*kī'os*). An island in the Ægean Sea, celebrated for its excellent wine and marble.

Chiron (*kī'ron*). A centaur famous for his knowledge of medicine, plants, music and divination. Son of Saturn and Philyra, the tutor of Æsculapius, Achilles and Hercules. Being accidentally wounded by one of the poisoned arrows of Hercules, he gave up his immortality and was changed into the constellation Sagittarius.

Chloris (*klor'is*). The Greek goddess of flowers, identical with Flora.

Cicero, M. Tullius (*sis'er-o tull'i-us*). The greatest Roman orator; was born Jan. 3rd, B.C. 106. After receiving a liberal education under the best teachers in Rome, he came forward as a pleader in the forum, and soon acquired the greatest distinction. In 63 he became consul, and during his consulship the conspiracy of Catiline broke out, but was crushed by Cicero's energy and prudence. Owing to the machinations of his enemy Clodius, Cicero was banished from Rome and crossed over to Greece. In the next year (55), however, he was recalled. In the civil war between Cæsar and Pompey he joined the latter. After the battle of Pharsalia, in which Pompey was completely defeated, Cicero was not only pardoned by Cæsar, but treated by him with the utmost respect and kindness, and allowed to return to Rome. He then retired into private life, and devoted himself to the composition of the chief of his philosophical and rhetorical works. He emerged into public life once more after the murder of Cæsar, and in his Philippic orations declaimed against Antony with the utmost vehemence. Consequently, when the triumvirate between Antony, Octavian and Lepidus was formed (Nov. 27th, 43 B.C.), Cicero's name appeared in the list of the proscribed (*i.e.* outlawed), and he was executed on Dec. 7th, B.C. 43. Cicero was twice married: first to Terentia, who bore him a son (Marcus) and a daughter (Tullia); and second, to his ward Publilia, who was young and wealthy. As

an author Cicero achieved the greatest distinction; but as a statesman he was weak, changeful and excessively vain.

Cimbri (*sim'bri*). A people of northern Germany, originally from Jutland.

Cimmerii (*sim-mer'i-i*). A mythical people who dwelt in the extreme west of the ocean, enveloped in constant mists and darkness: hence the expression *cimmerian* "darkness."

Cimon (*si'mon*). A celebrated Athenian, son of Miltiades, and a contemporary of Themistocles and Pericles. His father had been condemned to pay a fine of fifty talents, the cost of an armament he had induced the state of Athens to fit out for him, simply, as it was afterwards proved, to gratify a private enmity. On his death, B.C. 489, his son Cimon was thrown into prison because he could not pay it. Eventually his sister's husband paid the fine. Cimon was placed in command of the Athenian fleet, and gained several victories over the Persians. His most signal success was gained in B.C. 466, when he, in one day, defeated a large Persian fleet, and then landed and routed their land forces on the banks of the river Eurymedon. On the banishment of Themistocles, in 471, Cimon was in the ascendant at Athens for some years; but he was, in his turn, displaced by the celebrated Pericles, and, finally, he was ostracised, in 461. He was, however, subsequently recalled, and died whilst in command of an Athenian fleet besieging Citium, a town of Cyprus.

Cincinnatus, L. Quintius (*sin-sin-ā'tus kwin'ti-us*); Cincinnatus = having locks, or ringlets, of hair. A Roman who, whilst engaged in ploughing on his own farm, was called to be dictator to deliver the Romans from the Æquians (B.C. 458), a warlike nation of Italy. He saved the Roman army, routed the enemy, and, after holding the office of dictator for only sixteen days, returned to his farm.

Circe (*sir'sē*). Daughter of Helios (the sun) and Perse, famous for her magic arts. She lived on the Island of Ææa, on which Ulysses was cast on his voyage home from Troy. Circe met his companions, whom he had sent to explore the country, and offered them a magic cup, on tasting which they all became, with the single exception of Eurylochus, changed into swine. Ulysses, on hearing of it, obtained from Mercury the root *moly*, which fortified him against enchantment, and compelled Circe to restore his companions to their former shape. He then remained with her for a year, and she bore him a son, Telegonus.

- Claudius**. Roman emperor, A.D. 41–54, brother of the emperor Tiberius. He was made emperor after the murder of Caligula. His reign was marked by acts of tyranny, dictated to him chiefly by his flagitious wives. At the time of his accession his (third) wife was the abandoned Messalina, whom he caused to be executed. He then married the beautiful but licentious Agrippina, who persuaded him to adopt her son, Nero, to the exclusion of his own son, Britannicus. In 54 he was poisoned by Agrippina.
- Cleanthes** (*klee-an'thēs*). A Stoic philosopher, about B.C. 300; a disciple of Zeno.
- Cleobulus** (*klee-o-bū'lus*). One of the *Seven Wise Men* (*q.v.*); lived about B.C. 580.
- Cleopatra** (*klee-o-pat'ra*). Daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, king of Egypt, celebrated for her beauty and powers of fascination. On the death of her father, she became, at the age of seventeen (B.C. 51), joint ruler with her younger brother, Ptolemy, over Egypt. Her guardians expelled her from the throne, but she was replaced by Cæsar, whose assistance she had obtained by a prodigal use of her charms. She had a son (Cæsarion) by the great dictator, and followed him to Rome, where she was at the time of his murder. Afterwards she returned to Egypt, and in B.C. 41 met Antony in Cilicia, in Asia Minor. Her extraordinary beauty, combined with her talents and eloquence, made Antony from that time her devoted lover and slave. She assisted Antony with her fleet at the battle of Actium (B.C. 31), and by her retreat, in the midst of the action, considerably hastened Antony's defeat. She fled to Alexandria, where she was joined by Antony. She then caused a false report of her death to be spread, on hearing which Antony stabbed himself, and was drawn up by cords into the mausoleum, where she had concealed herself, and died in her arms. Cleopatra then tried to attract Augustus, but she failed to fascinate his cold heart. To avoid being carried as a captive to Rome, she killed herself by the bite of an asp, B.C. 30, in the thirty-ninth year of her age. After her death Egypt became a Roman province.
- Clio** (*klee'o*). The Muse of history. See "Musæ."
- Clotho** (*klee'tho*). The spinner of the thread of life; one of the Fates. See "Parcæ."
- Clusium** (*klee'si-um*). One of the oldest and most important of the twelve Etruscan cities, the residence of Porsena, in the neighbourhood of which was the famous sepulchre of this king in the form of a labyrinth.

- Clytæmnestra** (*klee-tem-nes'tra*). Daughter of Tyndarus and Leda, and sister of Helen, Castor and Pollux; wife of Agamemnon, and mother of Orestes, Electra and Iphigenia. While her husband was absent at Troy she lived with Ægisthus, and on his return the guilty pair murdered him. In revenge for this deed, her own son Orestes put her to death.
- Cnidus** (*knee'dus*) or **Gnidus**. A city on the south-western coast of Caria, in Asia Minor, highly celebrated for the statue of Venus, by Praxiteles, the famous sculptor, which stood in her temple here.
- Cocles, Horatius** (*kok'leez ho-rä'shi-us*); Cocles = one-eyed. The story of this Roman hero is narrated in a telling manner in Macaulay's "Horatius" ("Lays of Ancient Rome"). Along with Sp. Lartius and T. Herminius he defended a narrow bridge over the Tiber against the whole Etruscan army under Porsena, whilst the bridge was being broken down by the Romans, and the ready ingress of the army into the city prevented. When the bridge was nearly destroyed, Horatius sent back his two companions, but before he could follow them the bridge fell. He then plunged into the river, and swam safely across to the city. A statue was raised to his honour, and he was given as much land as he could plough round in one day.
- Cocytus** (*ko-si'tus*)—*i.e.* the river of wailing. A river in the lower world.
- Cœlesyria** (*sē'lee-si'ri-a*)—*i.e.* Hollow Syria. The name applied to the great valley between the mountain ranges Libanus and Anti-Libanus.
- Colchis** (*kol'chis*). A country in Asia, lying on the eastern part of the Black Sea, celebrated on account of the Golden Fleece (see "Argonautæ").
- Collatinus, L. Tarquinius** (*kol-la-ti'nus tar-kwin'i-us*). The husband of Lucretia (*q.v.*). After the dethronement of Tarquinius Superbus, Collatinus and L. Junius Brutus were the first consuls.
- Colonus** (*kol-ō'nus*), in Attica. The birthplace of Sophocles.
- Colophon** (*kol'o-fon*). One of the twelve Ionian cities in Asia Minor. It claimed to be the birthplace of Homer.
- Colosseum** (*kol-os-sē'um*). See "Titus."
- Commodus, L. Aurelius** (*komi'mo-dus aw-rē'li-us*). Roman emperor, A.D. 180–92; son of M. Aurelius and the younger Faustina. Succeeded to the throne when hardly twenty years of age. His reign was characterised by the greatest cruelty and licentiousness. In order to gain popular applause he fought with the

wild beasts in the amphitheatre. He was poisoned by one of his concubines, but as the poison did not take immediate effect he was strangled, A.D. 192.

Comus (*kō'mus*). The god of mirth and joy, represented as a winged youth.

Concordia (*kon-kor'di-a*). The Roman goddess of concord. Camillus, in B.C. 367, erected a temple in her honour to celebrate the reconciliation between the patricians and plebeians.

Constantinopolis (see "Byzantium"). This city was built over seven hills. It continued to be the capital of the Roman empire in the East till its capture by the Turks in 1453.

Constantinus (*kon-stan-ti'nus*). Constantine the Great, Roman emperor, A.D. 306-37. He was converted to Christianity, according to legend, by seeing in the sky, as he was marching to Rome, a luminous cross with the inscription *By this conquer*. In all probability, however, it was self-interest that prompted him to adopt Christianity, as he had a large number of Christian subjects to propitiate. He was baptised shortly before his death by Eusebius.

Corinna (*ko-rin'na*). A celebrated Greek poetess of Tanagra, in Boeotia, contemporary with Pindar (B.C. 490).

Corinthus (*kor-in'thus*)—Corinth. Owing to its favourable position Corinth became, in very early times, a city of great commercial importance. Its inhabitants, being wealthy, soon became luxurious and licentious, Venus being specially worshipped. In B.C. 146 it was taken by L. Mummius, the Roman consul, who treated it in a most barbarous manner.

Coriolanus (*kor-i-o-lā'nus*). A Roman hero, originally named C. Marcius, who received the surname Coriolanus on account of his heroic behaviour at the capture of the Volscian town of Corioli. Owing to his haughty demeanour he was exiled in B.C. 491, and went over to the Volscians, whom he promised to assist against Rome. He was appointed general of the Volscian army, and, after taking many towns, at length encamped his army close to the walls of Rome. In fear the Romans sent him numerous embassies, comprising the most distinguished men of the state, but all to no purpose. At last came a procession of the noblest matrons of Rome, headed by Coriolanus' mother (Veturia), his wife (Volumnia), and his two little children. These prevailed upon him to withdraw. He then led back his army, and lived in exile till his death, though some traditions relate that on his return he was killed by the Volscians.

Cornelia (*kor-nē'li-a*). Daughter of Scipio Africanus the elder, wife of Sempronius Gracchus, and mother of the two tribunes, Tiberius and Caius Gracchus. She was so justly celebrated for her virtue and accomplishments that the Romans erected a statue to her with the inscription, *Cornelia, mother of the Gracchi*.

Cornelius Nepos. See "Nepos."

Corybantes (*kor-i-ban'tes*). Priests of Cybele (*si'b'el-ē*), or Rhea, in Phrygia, who worshipped her with riotous dances to the sound of cymbals.

Creusa (*kre-ū'sa*). Daughter of Priam and Hecuba, wife of Æneas, and mother of Ascanius. She perished at the capture of Troy.

Crœsus (*kr'ē'sus*). King of Lydia, famous for his boundless wealth. He reigned B.C. 560-46. All the wise men of Greece were attracted to his court at Sardis. Among these came Solon, who, on being asked by the king who was the happiest man he had ever seen, made answer that no man should be deemed happy till he had completed his life in a happy way. Later on Cyrus, king of Persia, defeated Crœsus and took his capital, Sardis. Crœsus was condemned to be burnt, and when brought to the pyre the words of Solon came into his mind, and he thrice uttered the wise man's name. Cyrus hearing this desired to learn the story, whereupon he not only released Crœsus, but made him his friend. Crœsus survived Cyrus, and accompanied Cyrus' son, Cambyses, in his expedition against Egypt.

Cronos (*kron'os*). The Greek divinity corresponding to the Roman Saturnus (*g.v.*).

Croton (*krō'ton*). An important town on the east coast of Bruttium, celebrated as the residence of Pythagoras the philosopher and of Milo the athlete.

Cumæ (*kū'mē*). A very ancient town on the coast of Campania, said to have been founded B.C. 1050. It was celebrated as the residence of the earliest Sibyl. Tarquinius Superbus died here.

Cupido (*kū-pī'dō*) or **Cupid** (*kū'pid*); called Eros (*er'ōs*) by the Greeks. The god of love, son of Venus, his father being either Jupiter, Mars or Mercury. He is represented as a boy with golden wings, armed with a bow and a golden quiver full of arrows. He is so mischievous that he shoots his arrows at gods and men alike. Sometimes his eyes are covered, so that he acts blindly. He is the usual companion of his mother.

Cybele (*si'b'el-ē*); called Rhea (*rē'a*) by the Greeks. A goddess, originally Phrygian, regarded as goddess of the earth. She was daughter of Uranus (*ū'ran-us*) and Ge (*jē*), and the wife of

Saturn, and the mother of Jupiter, Juno, Pluto, Neptune, Ceres and Vesta. As Saturn devoured all her children, Cybele, just before the birth of Jupiter, went to Crete. When Jupiter was born, she gave Saturn a stone wrapped up like an infant, which the god, supposing it to be the child, swallowed. Cybele is usually figured seated on a throne and having a crown of towers on her head. She is frequently referred to as the "tower-crowned Cybele." The lion was sacred to her.

Cyclopes (*sī-klō'pēs*) or **Cyclops** (*sī'klōps*)—*i.e.* beings with one circular eye in the middle of their foreheads. These were a fabulous race of giants living in Sicily. They were shepherds, but devoured human beings. They were also Vulcan's workmen, volcanoes, especially Mount Etna in Sicily, being regarded as their workshops, in which they made the armour for gods and heroes. The chief among them was Polyphemus (*g.v.*).

Cyllene (*sīl-lē'nē*). The highest mountain in Peloponnesus, on which Mercury was born.

Cynthus (*sin'thus*). A mountain of Delos, celebrated as the birthplace of Apollo and Diana, who are hence called, respectively, Cynthus and Cynthia (*sin'thi-a*).

Cyprus (*sī'prus*). A large island in the Mediterranean, renowned in ancient, no less than in modern, times for its fertility. It was one of the chief seats of the worship of Venus.

Cyrene (*sī-rē'nē*). The chief city of a flourishing Grecian state in north-eastern Africa, between Alexandria and Carthage.

Cyrus (*sī'rus*). (i) The elder, the founder of the Persian empire. He was the son of Cambyses, a Persian noble, and Mandane, daughter of Astyages, the last king of Media. When the child was born he was given to Harpagus, a noble Median, with orders to kill him. He delivered the infant, however, to a herdsman, by whose wife the child was reared. As he grew up he gave signs of a noble nature, and at the age of ten was sent to Astyages, who discovered him to be his grandson. Astyages then sent him to his parents in Persia. Cyrus afterwards defeated Astyages in battle and took him prisoner B.C. 559, the Medes at the same time accepting him as their king. He then proceeded to conquer the other parts of Asia, and took Cræsus prisoner (see "Cræsus"). He next subjugated the Babylonian empire, and took the capital, Babylon (B.C. 538). He next set out on an expedition against the Massagetae, a Scythian people, but was defeated and slain in battle. (ii) The younger, a brother of Artaxerxes Mnemon. When his brother ascended the throne of Persia, in B.C. 404, Cyrus, being of an ambitious and daring spirit, formed the design to dethrone him. In order

to do this, he collected a band of 13,000 Greek mercenaries, and met his brother in the plain of Cunaxa. Although his troops were victorious, Cyrus himself was slain. Xenophon, the great Greek historian, accompanied Cyrus in this expedition, and after the battle of Cunaxa he led the retreat of the 10,000 Greeks, which he has immortalised in his *Anabasis*. Xenophon paints the character of Cyrus in the brightest colours.

Cythera (*sī-thē'ra*). An island in the Ægean Sea, celebrated for the worship of Venus.

D

Dædalus (*dē-da-lus*). A mythical personage skilful as a sculptor and architect. He made the wooden cow for Pasiphaë, and when Pasiphaë gave birth to the monster, the Minotaur, Dædalus constructed the labyrinth in which it was kept. For doing this Minos, king of Crete, imprisoned him; but he escaped, and as Minos had seized all the ships on the coast of the island, Dædalus made wings for himself and his son Icarus, and they flew away. Dædalus flew safely over the Ægean, alighting at Cumæ, in Italy; but Icarus was slower in his flight, and the rising sun melted the wax by which the wings were fastened to his body, and he fell into the sea and was drowned: hence that part of the sea was called *Icarian*.

Damascus (*dam-as'kus*). The oldest city in the world. It is mentioned as existing in the time of Abraham (Gen. xiv. 15). Diocletian, the Roman emperor, established in it a great factory for arms: hence the origin of the famous Damascus blades. It has always been celebrated for its fruits.

Damocles (*dā'mo-klēs*). A flatterer of the tyrant Dionysius of Syracuse. Having lauded highly the happiness of kings in general and of Dionysius in particular, the latter invited him to taste this happiness for himself by sitting on the throne at a magnificent banquet he had prepared. In the midst of this Damocles espied a naked sword hanging by a single horse-hair immediately over his head, whereupon he begged to be allowed to resign his temporary occupation of the throne.

Damon (*dā'mon*). A Pythagorean renowned for his love for Phintias (who is frequently, but erroneously, referred to as Pythias). Phintias (*fin'ti-as*), having been condemned to death for treason against Dionysius of Syracuse, obtained leave to depart in order to arrange his domestic affairs, provided he left as surety one who would be willing to be put to death should he fail to return at the appointed time. Such a one was found in Damon.

Phintias, however, returned in time to save his friend's life, and Dionysius was so struck with this remarkable proof of mutual friendship that he pardoned the offence and became the friend of both.

Danae (*dan'a-ē*). Daughter of Acrisius, king of Argos. Her father confined her in a brazen tower, as an oracle declared that she would have a son that would kill his grandfather. Here, however, Jupiter visited her in a golden shower, and she became the mother of Perseus. Acrisius then shut up mother and child in a chest, which he threw into the sea; but Jupiter caused the chest to come ashore at the island of Seriphos, when Dictys, a fisherman, found them and took them to the king of the country. See "Perseus."

Danai (*dan'a-ī*). The Greeks. See "Danaus."

Danaides (*dan-ā'i-dēz*). The fifty daughters of King Danaus (*q.v.*).

Danaus (*dan'a-us*). Son of Belus and twin-brother of Ægyptus (see "Ægyptus"). Lynceus, son of Belus, whose life was spared by Hypermnestria, avenged the death of his brothers by killing his father-in-law, Danaus. The fifty daughters of Danaus—called the Danaides—were punished in the lower world by being compelled everlastingly to pour water into a sieve. From Danaus, who was king of Argos (which was the most ancient city of Greece), the Greeks collectively were called Danai.

Daphne (*daf'nē*). Daughter of the river-god Peneus. Her great beauty attracted the god Apollo, who pursued her; but just as she was being overtaken her prayer for aid was answered by her being changed into a laurel tree, the Greek word for which is Daphne. This tree consequently became the favourite tree of Apollo and was sacred to him.

Dardanus (*dar'dan-us*). Son of Jupiter and Electra, the mythical ancestor of the Trojans.

Darius (*da-rī-us*). King of Persia, B.C. 521—485. He and six other Persian nobles formed a conspiracy to dethrone the usurper Smerdis, agreeing that the one of them whose horse neighed first should be declared king. Darius's horse neighed first, consequently he was made king. In one of his expeditions he penetrated into the interior of modern Russia; but the chief event of his reign was the commencement of the great struggle between the Greeks and Persians. The Greeks defeated the Persians at the great battle of Marathon, B.C. 490, after which Darius set himself to prepare an invincible army to destroy the Greeks; but, after three years of preparation, other matters demanded his attention, and he died in 485, leaving the carrying out of his designs to his son Xerxes.

Deianira (*dē-ya-nī'ra*). Daughter of Oeneus and wife of Hercules. She was beloved by the river-god Achelous and by Hercules; but Hercules overcame his opponent in a fight for her, and obtained her as his wife. She accidentally killed her husband by giving him a poisoned garment to wear, and on seeing what she had done hanged herself (see "Hercules").

Deidamia (*dē-id-a-mī'a*). Daughter of Lycomedes, at whose court Achilles was concealed in maiden's attire. She became, by Achilles, the mother of Pyrrhus or Neoptolemus.

Deiphobus (*dē-īf'ob-us*). Son of Priam and Hecuba. After the death of Paris he married Helen. He was killed in a barbarous manner by Menelaus, Helen's first husband.

Delos (*dē'los*). The smallest of the Cyclades (islands), the birth-place of Apollo and Diana, and the most holy seat of the worship of the former.

Delphi (*del'fī*). A small town in Phocis, very celebrated on account of its oracle of Apollo. Homer always refers to it under its old name, Pytho. It was looked upon as the central point of the whole earth, and was hence called "the navel of the earth." The oracle was consulted in the centre of the splendid temple of Apollo. Here there was a small opening in the ground, from which a mephitic vapour occasionally arose. A tripod was placed over this opening, and the priestess—called Pythia, from Pytho—sat on it. In this way she inhaled the vapour, and the words she then uttered were believed to be inspired by Apollo. The priests took the words down and communicated them to the persons who had desired to consult the oracle.

Demeter (*dē-mē-tēr*). "See "Ceres."

Demetrius (*dē-mē'tri-us*). The name of several Greeks, among whom the most celebrated are: (i) Demetrius Poliorcetes (*pol-i-or'set-ēs*), i.e. the besieger, so named on account of the huge machines he constructed to assail the walls of Rhodes. By the loyalty of his troops he was enabled to keep possession of Macedonia for seven years; but on their deserting him Pyrrhus became king. He was renowned for his active and daring spirit, and also for his fertility of resource in carrying out his schemes. (ii) Demetrius Phalereus, born at Phalerus B.C. 345. He was distinguished as an orator, statesman, poet and philosopher, and for some time governed Athens with great distinction.

Democritus (*dē-mōk'rit-us*). A celebrated Greek philosopher, born at Abdera about B.C. 460. He was the originator of the atomic theory. His knowledge was of a most varied and extensive

character. He was, moreover, a man of thoroughly upright and honourable character and of remarkably cheerful disposition.

Demosthenes (*dē-mos'then-ēs*). The most celebrated of the Athenian orators, was born about B.C. 385, his father being also named Demosthenes. At the early age of seven he lost his father, and he and his sister were left to the care of guardians who squandered his fortune. At the age of twenty Demosthenes accused one of these guardians and obtained a verdict in his favour. This success stimulated him to come forward as a public speaker. He had, however, to combat several physical disadvantages, his voice being weak and his utterance defective. But by unwearied efforts he entirely overcame these difficulties. To cure himself of stammering he spoke with pebbles in his mouth, and to enable himself to speak before a noisy assembly he declaimed on the sea-shore amidst all the roar of the waves. He strengthened his voice also by repeating poetry whilst running up hills. At the age of thirty he began to acquire reputation as a speaker, and the influence which he thus obtained he employed, not for his own aggrandisement, but for the good of his country. For fourteen years he struggled manfully against Philip of Macedon, who, he clearly saw, had resolved to subjugate Greece; but the decisive battle of Chæronea (*kē-ro-nē'a*) enabled Philip to crush the independence of Greece. Demosthenes was present at the battle, and fled like thousands of others. He was accused of being bribed and was exiled, but was afterwards recalled and returned in triumph. The next year, however, the confederate Greeks were defeated by Antipater, the successor of Alexander the Great, and Demosthenes, who was being sought after, poisoned himself, B.C. 322. It is recorded that on being once asked what was the first qualification required in an orator, Demosthenes replied, "Action"; and the second, he was further asked, to which he again replied, "Action"; and the third, still "Action."

Deucalion (*dū-kū'li-on*). Son of Prometheus, king of Phthia, in Thessaly, and husband of Pyrrha. He and his wife were the only human survivors of a great deluge which Jupiter sent to destroy mankind. They were preserved during the nine days' flood in a ship which Deucalion built on the advice of his father. The ship finally rested on Mount Parnassus, in Phocis. On the direction of Themis, Deucalion and his wife threw "the bones of their mother," *i.e.* the stones of the earth, behind them, those thrown by Deucalion becoming men, and those thrown by Pyrrha becoming women. In this way the earth was repopled.

Diana (*dī-ā'na*). Twin-sister of Apollo, the virgin goddess of the moon and of hunting, called by the Greeks Artemis (*ar'te-mis*). She was the daughter of Jupiter and Latona, and was born on the island of Delos. She is represented as armed with a bow, quiver and arrows, and was also regarded as identical with the moon (in Greek, Selene), her brother Apollo being looked upon as the sun (or Helios).

Dido (*dī'dō*). Daughter of the Tyrian king Belus, and reputed founder of Carthage. Æneas, on his journey from Troy, landed at Carthage, and was handsomely entertained by Dido. She fell in love with the hero, and, on his leaving her to proceed to Italy, she, in despair, destroyed herself on a funeral pile. Dido is also called Elissa.

Diespiter (*dī-es'pit-er*). Another name for Jupiter.

Diocletianus, Valerius (*dī-o-klē-shī-ā'nus va-lēr'i-us*). Roman emperor, A.D. 284—305. His reign was memorable for his fierce persecution of the Christians.

Diodorus (*dī-o-dor'us*); surnamed Siculus (*sik'u-lus*). A famous historian, a contemporary of Julius Cæsar and of Augustus. He wrote a Universal History, divided into forty books, of which fifteen have come down to us. The work cannot, however, be relied on, as it is wanting in both accuracy and judgment. There were also two distinguished philosophers named Diodorus.

Diogenes (*dī-o-jen-ēs*). A celebrated Cynic philosopher; was born at Sinope about B.C. 412. When a dissolute youth, he was suddenly arrested in his career by admiration for Antisthenes, the founder of the Cynic philosophy. He became a pupil of Antisthenes, and began to practise the greatest austerity, caring nothing for wealth, and altogether despising the comforts of life. In fact, he took up his residence in a tub, near the temple of Cybele. When at Corinth he had his celebrated interview with Alexander the Great, who commenced by saying, "I am Alexander the Great," to which the philosopher replied, "And I am Diogenes the Cynic." Alexander then asked him whether he could do anything to oblige him, whereupon Diogenes replied, "Yes; you can stand out of my sunshine." This independence on the part of the philosopher so pleased the monarch that he exclaimed, "Were I not Alexander, I should wish to be Diogenes." Diogenes died at Corinth B.C. 323, aged nearly ninety.

Diomedes (*dī-o-mē'dēs*). A famous hero at the siege of Troy. He was the son of Tydeus and Deïpylos, and is hence frequently called Tydides (*tī-dī'dēs*). Next to Achilles, he was the bravest hero in the Greek army. The gods themselves were supposed

to be taking part in this memorable siege, some being ranged on one side and some on the other. Diomedes was under the special protection of Minerva. He not only engaged in conflict with the Trojan heroes, Hector and Aeneas, but even wounded both Venus and Mars, who had espoused the cause of the Trojans. Diomedes and Ulysses carried off the palladium from the city of Troy, the safety of which was contingent on its possession (see "Troy"). At the end of the Trojan war he returned to Argos, where he found his wife (Ægialea) living in adultery with Hippolytus—a punishment visited upon him by the angry Venus. He consequently left Argos, and went to Ætolia. He afterwards settled at Daunia, in Italy, where he married Evippe, the daughter of Daunus, and died at an advanced age.

Dion Cassius (*dī'on cas'si-us*). A Roman historian of great learning and judgment, born A.D. 155 at Nicæa, in Bithynia. Of his great work, a "History of Rome," in eighty books, only a portion has come down to us.

Dione (*dī-ō'nē*). A female Titan who became, by Jupiter, the mother of Venus.

Dionysius (*dī-on-ī'si-us*). (i) The elder, tyrant of Syracuse, son of Hermocrates, born B.C. 430. He began life as a clerk in a public office, but being ambitious, and endowed with considerable talent, he soon acquired notoriety, and when but twenty-five years of age was appointed general at Syracuse. He then began to work out his ambitious plans, and finally succeeded in subjugating the rest of Sicily and in humiliating Carthage. His reign, or tyranny, lasted for thirty-eight years. Dionysius seems to have been a tyrant in its worst sense. He was, nevertheless, fond of literature and the arts, and entertained Plato, as well as other distinguished men. (ii) The younger, son and successor of the preceding. He was a man of dissolute habits. After a reign of twelve years he was driven away from the throne by Dion.

Dioscuri. See "Castor and Pollux."

Diræ. See "Furiæ."

Dirce (*dīr'sē*). Wife of Lycus, king of Thebes, who married her after divorcing his former wife, Antiope (*an'ti-o-pē*). On account of the cruelty with which she treated Antiope, Amphion and Zethus—Antiope's sons by Jupiter—took terrible vengeance on Dirce. They tied her to a wild bull, which dragged her about till she perished, and then threw her body into a fountain near Thebes, which was from that time called the Fountain of Dirce.

Dis (*dīs*). A contraction of Dives, *i.e.* rich; the god of the infernal regions. See "Pluto."

Discordia (*dis-kor'di-a*); in Greek, Eris (*er'is*). The goddess of strife or discord. She was the sister of Mars, and, with him, delighted in the noise and tumult of war. It was she who threw the celebrated golden apple into the assembly of gods, for a full account of the results of which see "Paris."

Dodona (*dō-dō'na*). A city in Epirus, celebrated on account of a very ancient oracle of Jupiter. The oracle was interpreted from the rustling of the wind through lofty oaks or beech trees.

Domitianus (*dō-mi-shi-ā'nus*), commonly called Domitian. Roman emperor, A.D. 81—96. He was a cruel and tyrannical ruler. Nearly all his wars were attended with disastrous consequences. During the early part of his reign Agricola was governor of Britain, a post which he filled with such honour and success that Domitian's jealousy was thereby aroused, and Agricola was recalled. Domitian was murdered by the connivance of his wife, Domitia.

Doris (*dōr'is*). Daughter of Oceanus and Thetis. She married her brother Nereus (*q.v.*), and became the mother of the fifty Nereides.

Dracon (*drā'kon*). The author of the first written code of laws at Athens, which were so severe that even petty thefts were punishable by death: hence it was remarked that the laws were written not in ink, but in blood. Dracon flourished about 620 B.C. His laws were superseded by the laws of Solon (B.C. 594).

Dryades (*dry'a-dez*) or **Dryads**. Wood-nymphs. See "Nymphæ."

E

Eboracum (*e-bor-ā'kum*). The ancient name of York. The emperors Severus and Constantine died here.

Echidna (*e-kīd'na*). A monster, half woman and half serpent. She was the mother of the Chimæra, Cerberus, the Lernean Hydra, and other monsters. She was killed in her sleep by Argus with the hundred eyes.

Echo (*ek'ō*). A nymph who, because she kept Juno in incessant conversation while Jupiter was sporting with the nymphs, was punished by being changed into an echo. In this state she fell in love with Narcissus—a beautiful youth, who was incapable of the tender passion—and, as her love was not returned, she pined away till nothing remained but her voice.

- Egeria** (*ē-jer'i-a*). One of the Camenæ or prophetic nymphs, who dictated to Numa Pompilius, the second legendary king of Rome, his forms of worship.
- Electra** (*e-lek'tra*). Daughter of Agamemnon and Clytæmnestra. She saved the life of her brother Orestes, and afterwards the two avenged the death of Agamemnon by slaying their mother, Clytæmnestra. See "Orestes."
- Eleusis** (*el-ū'sis*). A very ancient city of Attica, famous for its mysteries of Ceres, to whom was erected a magnificent temple.
- Elis** (*ē'lis*). A country on the west coast of the Peloponnesus. In it was Olympia, where every four years a splendid festival was held in honour of Jupiter.
- Elysium** (*e-lizh'i-um*). The Elysian fields. That part of the lower world which forms the abode of the blessed.
- Empedocles** (*em-ped'o-klēz*). A celebrated philosopher of Agrigento, in Sicily; flourished about B.C. 444. He was so successful in curing diseases that he was reckoned a magician.
- Enceladus** (*en-sel'ad-us*). One of the hundred-armed giants who made war upon the gods. He was slain by Jupiter, and buried under Mount Etna.
- Endymion** (*en-dim'i-on*). A youth of surpassing beauty, who so moved the cold heart of the virgin goddess of the moon (Diana or Selene), that she kept him in a perpetual sleep on Mount Latmus, in Caria, that she might kiss him without his knowledge.
- Ennius, Q.** (*en'ni-us*). The father of Roman poetry; born at Rudiae, in Calabria, B.C. 239. He wrote in verse a history of Rome from the earliest times to his own day. All his works are lost.
- Eos** (*ē'ōz*). See "Aurora."
- Epaminondas** (*ep-am-i-non'das*). A celebrated general of the Thebans. He gained a great victory over the Spartans at Leuctra (B.C. 371), which shattered the Spartan supremacy in Greece, and he successfully invaded Peloponnesus no fewer than four times. In the last of these expeditions he fell, in the full tide of glory, after gaining a brilliant victory over the Spartans at the great battle of Mantinea. Epaminondas was one of the greatest men of Greece, conspicuous for his virtues and integrity in public and in private life alike.
- Ephesus** (*ef'e-sus*). The chief of the twelve Ionian cities in Asia Minor, with a celebrated temple of Diana. The latter was regarded as one of the wonders of the world. It was always a very flourishing city, and was visited by St. Paul and St. John.
- Epialtes** (*ef-i-al'tēz*). See "Leonidas."

- Epictetus** (*ep-ik-tē'tus*). A celebrated Stoic philosopher. He was expelled from Rome by Domitian, and took up his residence at Nicopolis, in Epirus.
- Epicurus** (*ep-i-kū'rus*). A famous Greek philosopher, a native of Samos, born B.C. 342, but who spent most of his life at Athens. He was the author of the so-called Epicurean philosophy, which teaches that the highest good is happiness—not, as is commonly imagined, indulgence in the luxuries of the table. Epicurus inculcated the practice of virtue *because* it leads to happiness; the Stoics, on the other hand, taught that virtue should be cultivated for its own sake, and without reference to the happiness it might bring. Epicurus, it will be readily admitted, founded his philosophy on a wrong principle; and it is not altogether to be wondered at that for a long time after his death there were numbers of men professing to be followers of Epicurus who gave themselves up entirely to sensual enjoyments.
- Epigoni** (*e-pig'on-i*)—*i.e.* the descendants. A name applied to the descendants (sons) of the seven heroes who, with the exception of Adrastus, had perished before Thebes. They took Thebes and razed it to the ground.
- Epimenides** (*ep-i-men'i-dēz*). A famous poet and prophet of Crete. St. Paul (Titus i. 12) quotes a celebrated verse of his against the Cretans. Flourished about B.C. 590.
- Epimetheus** (*ep-i-mē'thus*). See "Prometheus."
- Epirus** (*e-pī'rus*)—*i.e.* the mainland. A large country in the north-west of Greece. Pyrrhus, who defeated the Romans in Italy, was a king of Epirus.
- Erato** (*er'a-tō*). The Muse of amatory poetry. See "Musæ."
- Eratosthenes** (*er-a-tos'then-ēs*), of Cyrene; born B.C. 276. A celebrated geographer, poet and philosopher, placed by Ptolemy *Euergetes* over the library at Alexandria.
- Erebus** (*er'e-bus*). The god of darkness, son of Chaos and brother of Nox (night). The name signifies darkness, and is frequently used to designate the lower world.
- Erechtheus** (*e-rek'thus*). An ancient and mythical king of Athens. See "Athenæ."
- Eridanus** (*ē-rid'an-us*). The Greek name of the river Padus (Po), into which Phaethon fell when struck by the lightning of Jupiter. See "Phaethon."
- Erinyes** (*er-in'i-es*). The Furiæ (*q.v.*).
- Eris**. See "Discordia."
- Eros**. See "Cupido."
- Erymanthus** (*er-i-man'thus*). A chain of mountains in Arcadia, where Hercules slew the boar named after the place.

Erythræ (*er'-i-thrē*). One of the twelve chief cities of Ionia.

Eryx (*er'ix*). A high mountain in the north-west of Sicily, on the summit of which stood an ancient and celebrated temple of Venus.

Ethiopia. See "Æthiopia."

Etna. See "Ætna."

Etruria (*ē-trū'ri-a*). A country on the west coast of central Italy.

Eubœa (*ū-bē'a*). The largest island in the Ægean Sea.

Euclides (*ū-klē'dēs*). The celebrated mathematician of Alexandria; lived B.C. 323—283, in the time of the first Ptolemy. When asked by Ptolemy if geometry could not be made easier, he replied that there was no royal road. Of Euclid's numerous works by far the most important is "The Elements of Geometry."

Eumenides (*ū-men'i-dēs*). See "Furiæ."

Euphrates (*ū-frā'tēs*). The largest river of western Asia.

Euphrosyne. See "Charites."

Euripides (*ū-ri'p-i-dēs*). The celebrated Athenian tragic poet; was born at Salamis, B.C. 480. He studied philosophy under Anaxagoras, and lived on intimate terms with Socrates. He died at the court of Archelaüs, king of Macedonia, aged seventy-five. In his tragedies men and women are represented as they are, not, as Aristotle remarked, as they ought to be. Eighteen of his tragedies have come down to us.

Europa (*ū-rō'pa*). The beautiful daughter of the Phœnician king Agenor. Jupiter was so charmed with her that he obtained possession of her by the following stratagem. He assumed the form of a bull among the herds of Agenor, and Europa and her maidens were delighted with the tameness of the noble animal, so much so that at length Europa ventured to mount his back, whereupon the god plunged into the sea and carried her over to Crete. Here Jupiter assumed his proper shape, and Europa bore him Minos, Rhadamanthus and Sarpedon.

Eurotas (*ū-rō'tas*). The principal river of Laconia, on the banks of which Sparta stood.

Eurydice (*ū-rid'i-sē*). Wife of Orpheus (*q.v.*).

Eurystheus (*ū-ri's'thūs*). Son of Sthenelus and grandson of Perseus, a king of Mycenæ. Jealous of the fame of Hercules, and wishing to destroy him, Eurystheus, at the command of Juno, imposed upon Hercules his famous twelve labours.

Euterpe (*ū-ter'pē*). One of the Muses (*q.v.*).

Eutropius (*ū-tro'pi-us*). A Roman historian in the middle of the 4th century of the Christian era, the author of a short compendium of Roman history in ten books.

Euxinus pontus (*ūx-i'nus pon'tus*), commonly called the Euxine. The Black Sea.

F

Falerii (*fa-lē'ri-i*). A city of Etruria.

Falernus ager (*fal-er'nus aj'er*). A district of Campania, which was famous for producing some of the finest wine in Italy.

Fates. See "Parcæ."

Faunus (*faw'nus*). Son of Picus, grandson of Saturn, institutor of tillage and grazing, and after his death the protecting deity of agriculture and of shepherds, and also a giver of oracles. He is identical with the Greek god Pan, and is represented with horns and goat's feet.

Faustina (*fows-tī'na*). Elder and younger, mother and daughter, both notorious for their profligacy. The elder was the unworthy wife of the beneficent emperor Antoninus Pius; the younger was the equally unworthy wife of the no less distinguished emperor Marcus Aurelius.

Faustulus (*faws'tu-lus*). A shepherd who brought up Romulus and Remus.

Felix Antonius (*fē'lix an-tō'ni-us*). Procurator of Judæa in the reigns of Claudius and Nero. In A.D. 60 St. Paul preached before him, at the time that Drusilla, whom he had induced to leave her husband, was still living with him.

Fidenæ (*fī-dē'nē*). An ancient town on the Tiber, five miles from Rome.

Flora (*flō'ra*). The Roman goddess of flowers and spring.

Fortuna (*for-tū'na*); called Tyche (*tikē*) by the Greeks. The goddess of fortune. She is variously represented: with the horn of plenty, indicative of the plentiful gifts of fortune; with a rudder, to signify that she guides the affairs of men; with a ball, emblematic of the shifting and changing character of the fickle goddess.

Forum (*for'um*), plural, Fora (*for'a*). The name given to several open spaces at Rome in which the citizens met for the transaction of business, both public and private. The principal of these was the Forum Romanum (*rō-mā'num*), generally called simply The Forum, which lay between the Capitoline and Palatine

Hills. It was chiefly used as a market-place, and was surrounded by rows of shops. The narrow end of the Forum was called the Comitium (*ko-mish'i-um*), and was separated from the market-place by the rostra, or platform, from which orators addressed the people. The Romans assembled in the Comitium for electing magistrates, etc.: hence such assemblies were called the Comitia.

Furiæ (*fū'ri-ē*). The Furies; called Eumenides (*ū-men'i-dēs*), i.e. the gracious or well-meaning ones, by the Greeks; three goddesses of vengeance, whom the Greeks so much dreaded that they dared not to call them by their real names, hence referred to them by the euphemism Eumenides. The Romans also called them Diræ (*dī-rē*). Their names were Aleto (*a-lek'tō*), Megæra (*me-gē'ra*) and Tisiphone (*tī-sif'o-nē*). They were the daughters of Earth or of Night, and were terrible winged maidens with serpents twined in their hair and with blood dripping from their eyes. They were stern and inexorable, punishing the guilty both in this world and after death. They dwelt in Tartarus—i.e. Hades. The sacrifices offered to them were black sheep and a drink of honey mixed with water, the latter, called a *libation* (*lī-bā'shun*), being poured forth out of a cup in their honour.

G

Gabii (*gā'bi-i*). An ancient town in Latium, twelve miles E. from Rome. According to tradition, Romulus was brought up here.

Gades (*gā'dēs*); now Cadiz. A very ancient town situated on an island on the south-west coast of Spain. It was founded by Phœnicians.

Gaius (*gā'i-us*) or **Caius** (*kā'i-us*). A celebrated Roman jurist of the times of Antoninus Pius and M. Aurelius.

Galatea (*gal-a-tē'a*). A sea nymph. See "Acis."

Galatia (*gal-ā'shi-a*). A country of Asia Minor, which derived its name from its inhabitants, a Celtic people, who migrated into it about the 3rd century B.C. In B.C. 25 it was made a Roman province by Augustus.

Galenus, Claudius (*gal-ē-nus claw'di-us*), generally called Galen. A famous physician, born at Pergamum, A.D. 130. He attended the emperors M. Aurelius and L. Verus. He died A.D. 200. He was a voluminous writer on both medical and philosophical subjects, eighty-three of his treatises being still extant. He was the most celebrated of the ancient physicians after Hippocrates. Galen was the first to point out that there are, as it were, different

kinds of healthy people, and he described the characteristics of various groups or classes of individuals, to which he gave the name *temperaments*. Of these the nervous, the sanguine and the lymphatic, or phlegmatic, temperaments are still recognised, and the terms are in common use.

Gallia (*gall'i-a*). Properly, the country inhabited by the Galli or Celtæ (Gauls or Celts). It comprised Gallia Transalpina, now France, and Gallia Cisalpina, in the north of Italy. Generally speaking, by Gallia (or Gaul) the country now called France is meant.

Gallus, C. Cornelius (*gall'us kor-nē'li-us*). A Roman poet, a friend of Virgil and of Ovid.

Ganymedes (*gan-i-mē'dēs*) or **Ganymede** (*gan'i-mēd*). Son of Tros and Callirrhoe, a beautiful youth who was carried off by Jupiter's eagle from Mount Ida to heaven, that he might be cup-bearer to the gods in place of Hebe. Jupiter compensated his father by presenting him with a pair of divine horses.

Garumna (*gar-um'na*). A large river in the south of Gaul; now the Garonne.

Gaul. See "Gallia."

Gelon (*gel'on*). A king of Syracuse, which he did all in his power to enrich and enlarge. He reigned seven years, and died B.C. 478.

Genius (*jē'ni-us*). The protecting spirit or genius of a person, place, etc.; called by the Greeks *Dæmon*. They were represented as the guardians of men and of justice, and the Greek philosophers held that every human being at his birth had a *dæmon* assigned to him, which accompanied him throughout life. Every place, also, had its genius, which appeared in the form of a serpent eating fruit placed before him. In works of art genii are commonly represented as winged beings.

Germani (*jer-mā'nē*). The name given by the Gauls, and after them by the Romans, to the various tribes who dwelt E. of the Rhine.

Germanicus, Cæsar (*jer-mā'ni-kus*). Son of Drusus, sen., and Antonia, daughter of Antony. He was adopted by his uncle Tiberius, who succeeded Augustus as Roman emperor. He was named Germanicus on account of his brilliant victories over the Germani, whom he would have completely subjugated had not jealousy prompted Tiberius to recall him to Rome. He married Agrippina, a heroic woman, by whom he had nine children, notorious among whom were the emperor Caligula and the infamous Agrippina, mother of Nero. Germanicus died in Syria, A.D. 19.

Geryon (*jě'ri-on*). A mythical giant king of Spain, who had three heads or three bodies. He possessed magnificent oxen, which were carried off by Hercules.

Gigantes (*ji-gan'tēs*). A fabulous race of huge beings, with terrible countenances and the tails of dragons. They endeavoured to storm the heavens, being armed with huge rocks and trunks of trees; but the gods, with the assistance of Hercules, destroyed them all, and buried them under Ætna and other volcanoes. This story probably had its origin in volcanic convulsions.

Glaucus (*glau'kus*). (i) A fisherman who became a sea-god by eating a part of the divine herb sown by Saturn. (ii) Son of Sisyphus. Was torn to pieces by his own mares, because he had despised the power of Venus. (iii) The commander of the Lycians in the Trojan war. He was slain by Ajax.

Glycera (*gliss'er-a*)—*i.e.* the sweet one. A favourite name of courtesans.

Golden Fleece. See "Argonautæ."

Gordium (*gor'di-um*). The ancient capital of Phrygia.

Gordius (*gor'di-us*). King of Phrygia and father of Midas. He possessed a chariot, the pole of which was fastened to the yoke by a knot of bark, which was made in such a manner that it could not be untied. An oracle declared that whosoever should untie this *Gordian knot* should be ruler over Asia. When Alexander the Great arrived at Gordium, he cut the knot with his sword and applied the oracle to himself.

Gorgons (*gor'gons*). Three frightful female monsters who turned all they looked upon into stone. Their names were Medusa (*me-dū'sa*), Euryale (*ū-rī'al-e*) and Stheno (*sthē'no*), and they were daughters of Phorcys and Ceto. Their heads were covered with serpents in place of hair, and they had wings, frightful teeth and brazen claws. Of the three Medusa alone was mortal. She was killed by Perseus (*q.v.*).

Gracchus (*grak'us*). The name of a distinguished Roman family, the most celebrated members being the tribunes Tiberius and Caius Gracchus. Their mother was the celebrated Roman matron Cornelia, who devoted herself to the proper bringing up of her sons. They both became sincere friends of the poor and oppressed, and endeavoured to bring about a more just distribution of wealth than prevailed at that time (about B.C. 140). The rich had immense domains, cultivated by slaves only, and many parts of the country were entirely out of cultivation. When tribune, Tiberius Gracchus brought forward, and ultimately carried, a measure restricting the amount of public land

that any one citizen might hold. He was assassinated when but thirty-five years of age. His brother, Caius, followed on the same lines. He also, however, came to an untimely end.

Graces, The Three. See "Charites."

Gradivus (*grad-i'vus*)—*i.e.* the marching one. A surname of Mars.

Grææ (*grē'ē*), lit., "the old women" (Gr.). So called because they had grey hair from their birth. They were the sisters of the Gorgons, and were three in number. They had but one eye and one tooth to use between them.

Granicus (*grā-nī'kus*). A small river in Mysia, famous for the victory of Alexander the Great over the Persians, which took place on its banks (B.C. 334).

Gyas (*jī'as*), **Gyes** (*jī'ēs*) or **Gyges** (*jī'jēs*). One of the giants with a hundred hands who made war upon the gods.

Gyges (*jī'jēs*). A king of Lydia, famous for his wealth; reigned B.C. 716–678. He made such magnificent presents to Delphi that "the riches of Gyges" became proverbial.

H

Hades (*hā'dēs*). See "Pluto."

Hadrian (*hā'dri-an*). Roman emperor A.D. 117–38. His reign was characterised by peace and prosperity, and was one of the happiest periods in Roman history.

Hæmon (*hē'mon*). Son of Creon, king of Thebes. He loved Antigone, and killed himself on hearing that she was condemned by Creon to be shut up in a subterranean cave.

Halicarnassus (*hal-i-kar-nas'sus*). A very ancient and celebrated city of Asia Minor. It was famous for the mausoleum, a magnificent tomb which the widow of Mausolus erected to his memory (B.C. 352). It was adorned with the works of the most eminent Greek sculptors of the time. Halicarnassus was the birthplace of Herodotus and Dionysius.

Halys (*hal'is*). The principal river of Asia Minor, now Kizil-Irmak, *i.e.* the red river.

Hamilcar (*ham'il-kar*). A famous Carthaginian general in the first Punic war, and father of Hannibal.

Hannibal (*han'ni-bal*). The name signifies "the grace or favour of Baal," Baal being the protecting deity of the Phœnicians. The most famous person of this name was the leader of the Carthaginians in the second Punic war. He was the son of Hamilcar, and was born B.C. 247. At the tender age of nine years his father made him swear eternal hostility to Rome, the

result being that his whole life was one continual struggle against the power of Rome. He showed such great martial capacity, that when but eighteen years of age, on the death of his father, he was assigned the command of important military enterprises by his brother-in-law, Hasdrubal, the successor of Hamilcar. Eight years later, on the assassination of Hasdrubal, such was the influence Hannibal had gained over the soldiers, that the latter immediately proclaimed him commander-in-chief. He at once set out on campaigns, in which he was uniformly successful, and soon became involved in war with the Romans, thus commencing that long and arduous struggle known as the second Punic war. In 218 he crossed the Pyrenees, and marched through Gaul, crossed the Alps by the Little St. Bernard Pass, and, arrived in the north of Italy, met the Roman army under the command of the consul, P. Scipio. He defeated the latter in two successive engagements. He remained inactive during the winter of 218, but early in 217 he marched forward and met the Romans under Flaminius, at Lake Trasimene, where he destroyed the Roman army. The Romans then collected another army, which they placed under the command of the dictator, Fabius Maximus. He pursued the policy of "masterly inactivity," doing nothing but harass the enemy by guerilla warfare. Meanwhile, the Romans got together a mighty army of 90,000 men, and gave battle to Hannibal (B.C. 216) in the plains on the right bank of the Aufidus. Here again Hannibal was successful, and simply annihilated the Roman army, a great number of the most distinguished Romans being slain. Hannibal then established his army in winter quarters in the wealthy and luxurious town of Capua. From this time fortune went against him. The Romans now avoided an open contest, but hemmed him in on all sides, and harassed him as much as possible in every movement he made. In this way his forces became gradually weakened, and at length he found that his only hope of success lay in the simultaneous appearance of his brother Hasdrubal in the north of Italy, an event he had been long anxiously expecting. In 207 Hasdrubal crossed the Alps, but was defeated and slain by the Romans. Hannibal then collected his forces and crossed over to Africa in 203. In the following year he was completely routed, with great loss, by Scipio, at the great battle of Zama, by which the second Punic war was brought to an end. Hannibal then sued for peace, and in the following year a treaty was concluded between Rome and Carthage. Notwithstanding this the Romans felt themselves in great danger so long as Hannibal remained alive, and hunted him down, from place to place, till at length, to avoid

falling into the hands of his enemies, he took poison, and died about B.C. 183. Hannibal must be considered as one of the greatest generals of antiquity.

Hanno (*han'no*). A contemporary of Hannibal. He was the leader of the aristocratic party at Carthage, and did all in his power to thwart Hannibal in his expeditions against Rome.

Harmonia (*har-mō'ni-a*). Daughter of Mars and Venus, and wife of Cadmus. On the wedding-day Cadmus received a necklace, which afterwards became famous, inasmuch as it became fatal to all who possessed it.

Harpocrates (*har-pōk'ra-tēs*). The god of mystery and silence, and, on that account, represented as having been born with his finger in his mouth. He was the son of Osiris. His statue stood at the entrance of most of the Egyptian temples.

Harpyiæ (*har'pi-ē*). The Harpies—i.e. the Robbers or Spoilers, hideous rapacious monsters, half bird and half woman. They were three in number. Homer describes them as carrying off people who had disappeared.

Hasdrubal (*has'dru-bal*). (i) The son-in-law of Hamilcar, on whose death, in B.C. 229, he succeeded to the command in Spain, and founded New Carthage. (ii) Brother of Hannibal (*q.v.*).

Hebe (*hē-bē*). The goddess of youth, daughter of Jupiter and Juno. She was the cup-bearer to the gods, in which office she was afterwards supplanted by Ganymede. She became the wife of Hercules after he was deified.

Hecate (*hek'a-tē*). Daughter of Perses and Asteria, the presider over enchantments, etc. She was looked upon as a kind of threefold goddess—viz., Luna (the moon) in heaven, Diana on earth, and Proserpine in the lower world—and is accordingly represented with three bodies or three heads. Dogs, honey and black female lambs were sacrificed to her.

Hector (*hek'tor*). Eldest son of Priam, king of Troy, and Hecuba, and husband of Andromache. He was the chief hero of the Trojans in their war with the Greeks. He was slain in single combat by Achilles, who chased him thrice round the walls of the city, and, after having slain him, tied his body to his chariot and dragged it thrice round the walls. The character of Hector as a warrior, husband, father and son is very finely drawn by Homer in the *Iliad*.

Hecuba (*hek'u-ba*). Wife of Priam, king of Troy. After the fall of Troy she was carried away as a slave by the Greeks and suffered great misfortunes.

Helena (*hel'en-a*) or **Helene** (*hel'en-ē*); commonly called Helen of Troy. Daughter of Jupiter and Leda, and sister of Castor and Pollux. She was the greatest beauty of her age, and her hand

was sought by the noblest chiefs of Greece. She chose Menelaus (*men-e-lā-us*), and became by him the mother of Hermione. She eloped with Paris (*g.v.*) to Troy, and hence arose the Trojan war, as all the Greek chiefs, who had been former suitors of Helen, resolved to avenge her abduction, and sailed with Menelaus against Troy. After the death of Paris she married his brother Deiphobus (*de-if-ob-us*). On the capture of Troy, after a ten years' siege, she became reconciled to Menelaus, and returned with him to Sparta, where they lived for a number of years in peace and happiness.

Helenus (*hel'e-nus*). A celebrated soothsayer, son of Priam, king of Troy, and Hecuba. He deserted his countrymen and joined the Greeks—some say voluntarily, others that he was taken prisoner by the Greeks.

Helianes (*hē'li-a-dēs*). Daughters of the Sun (Helios). They lamented the death of their brother Phaëthon so bitterly that the gods, in compassion, metamorphosed them into poplar trees and their tears into amber.

Helicon (*hel'i-kon*). A mountain in Bœotia, sacred to Apollo and the Muses. The famous fountains of the Muses, Aganippe and Hippocrene, sprang here.

Helios (*hē'li-os*). The god of the sun. See "Phœbus" and "Apollo."

Helle (*hel'le*). Sister of Phrixus (*g.v.*). When she and her brother were riding through the air upon the ram with the golden fleece she fell into the sea, which was thence called the Hellespont—i.e. the sea of Helle; now called the Dardanelles.

Helvetii (*hel-vē'shī-i*). A powerful Celtic people inhabiting the country now called Switzerland.

Helvii (*hel'vī-i*). A people of Gaul, whose country was celebrated for its wine.

Henna (*hen'na*). An ancient town in the centre of Sicily, from the neighbourhood of which Pluto carried off Proserpine.

Hephæstion (*hē-fēs'ti-on*). A favourite of Alexander the Great, with whom he had been brought up.

Hephæstus (*hē-fēs'tus*). The god of fire. See "Vulcan."

Hera. See "Juno."

Heraclitus (*hē-ra-klī'tus*). A celebrated Greek philosopher of Ephesus, who held that fire was the primary form of all matter.

Herculaneum (*her-ku-lā'ne-um*). An ancient city of Campania, situated on the sea-coast, between Naples and Pompeii, and buried along with the latter city by an eruption of Vesuvius, A.D. 79. It was buried under great streams of lava, whilst Pompeii was overwhelmed by showers of ashes.

Hercules (*her'kū-lēs*); called Heracles (*hē'ra-klēs*) by the Greeks.

The most celebrated hero of antiquity, noted especially for his Twelve Labours. He was the son of Jupiter and Alcmena. He showed his prowess at a very early age, for when the jealous Juno sent two serpents to destroy him as he lay in his cradle, the infant hero strangled them with his own hands. His first great adventure happened while he was tending the oxen of his supposititious father, Amphitryon, the husband of Alcmena. A huge lion devastated the flocks of Amphitryon and Thespius, king of Thespiæ. Hercules slew the lion, and henceforth wore the skin as a garment, although some state that the lion's skin of Hercules was taken from the Nemean lion which Hercules killed as one of his labours. Next he defeated and killed King Erginus, to whom the Thebans paid tribute. Creon, king of Thebes, gave him his daughter Megara in marriage, and she bore him several children. Soon afterwards Juno drove him mad, and in this state he killed his children. His grief was so great that he went into voluntary exile and was purified by Thespius. He then consulted the celebrated oracle at Delphi as to where he should settle, and was ordered to live at Tiryns and to serve Eurystheus (*ū-ris'thūs*) for twelve years, after which he should become immortal. It was at the bidding of Eurystheus that he performed the following Twelve Labours. Hercules usually carried a huge club which he had cut for himself in the neighbourhood of Nemea. (i) *The fight with the Nemean lion*. Eurystheus ordered Hercules to bring him the skin of this monster. Finding his club and arrows useless, he strangled the animal with his own hands. (ii) *The fight against the Lernean Hydra*. This monster, which had nine heads, of which the middle one was immortal, dwelt in a swamp, and ravaged the country of Lerna, near Argos. When Hercules struck its heads with his club, for each head he struck off two more appeared. With the assistance of his servant he then burned off its heads, and buried the immortal one under a huge rock. Having done this, he poisoned his arrows with the bile of the monster, thus rendering the wounds inflicted by them incurable. (iii) *Capture of the Arcadian stag*. This animal had golden antlers and brazen feet, and Hercules was ordered to bring it alive to Eurystheus. After pursuing it in vain for a whole year, he at length wounded it with an arrow, caught it, and bore it away on his shoulders. (iv) *Capture of the Erymanthian boar*. Hercules chased this animal through the deep snow, and at last caught it in a net and delivered it alive to Eurystheus. (v) *Cleansing of the stables of Augeas*. Augeas, king of Elis, had a herd of 3000 oxen, whose stalls

had not been cleansed for thirty years, and Hercules was ordered to cleanse them in one day. He did it by turning the rivers Alpheus and Peneus through the stalls. (vi) *Destruction of the Stymphalian birds*. These birds had brazen claws, wings and beaks, used their feathers as arrows, and ate human flesh. They dwelt on a lake near Stymphalus, in Arcadia. Minerva provided Hercules with a brazen rattle, by the noise of which he roused the birds and then killed them with his arrows. (vii) *Capture of the Cretan bull*. This was a mad bull that made great havoc in the island of Crete. Hercules caught it, and brought it home on his shoulders. (viii) *Capture of the mares of Diomedes*. These mares were fed with human flesh. Hercules, with a few friends, seized them and led them to Eurystheus. (ix) *Seizure of the girdle of the queen of the Amazons*. The daughter of Eurystheus having expressed a desire to obtain the girdle of Hippolyte, queen of the Amazons, Hercules was sent to fetch it. After an eventful journey he at length reached the country of the Amazons, and was kindly received by Hippolyte. Juno, however, excited the Amazons against him, and in the contest that ensued Hercules killed Hippolyte and carried off her girdle. (x) *Capture of the oxen of Geryon*. Geryon was a monster with three bodies. His cattle were guarded by a giant and a two-headed dog. On his journey he erected two pillars (Calpe and Abyla) on the two sides of the Straits of Gibraltar, which were hence called the Pillars of Hercules. He slew the giant, the dog and Geryon himself, and reached home safely with the oxen. (xi) *Fetching the golden apples of the Hesperides* (*hes-per'id-ēz*). These apples, which were given by Ge (the earth) to Juno at her wedding, were kept by the Hesperides and a dragon on Mount Atlas. Hercules obtained the apples, and afterwards dedicated them to Minerva, who restored them to their former place. (xii) *Bringing Cerberus from the lower world*. This was not only the last, but the most difficult of the Twelve Labours of Hercules. Pluto, the god of the lower world, having given Hercules permission to carry off Cerberus provided he did not use force of arms, he succeeded in seizing the monster and carrying it to the upper world, taking it back again after having shown it to Eurystheus. Having concluded his Twelve Labours, Hercules was released from the servitude of Eurystheus and returned to Thebes. Later, he became a servant to Omphale (*om'fal-ē*), queen of Lydia and widow of Tmolus, and lived with her in an effeminate manner, he wearing woman's attire, while Omphale put on his lion's skin. He afterwards married Deianira (*q.v.*), who accompanied him into exile after he had accidentally killed the boy Eunomus.

Having to cross a river, Hercules went on first, leaving his wife to be carried over by the centaur Nessus. The latter attempted to do violence to her, but her screams were heard by Hercules, who shot an arrow into the heart of Nessus. Deianira preserved some of the blood of the centaur, as he told her it would enable her to keep the love of her husband. Unfortunately, however, the blood was poisoned with the arrow with which Hercules had shot Nessus, so that when Hercules put on a garment which had been steeped in the blood he speedily suffered most terrible torture, and in endeavouring to wrench the garment off him, tore whole pieces of flesh from his body. Deianira, on seeing what she had unwittingly done, hanged herself. Hercules was carried off by the gods to Olympus and married Hebe.

Hercynia Silva (*her-sin'i-a sil'va*). An extensive forest in ancient Germany, sixty days' journey in length and nine in width.

Hermes (*her'mēs*). See "Mercury."

Hermione (*her'mi-o-nē*). The beautiful daughter of Menelaus and Helen. She was married, first to Neoptolemus and secondly to Orestes.

Hernici (*her'ni-sī*). A warlike people of Latium.

Hero (*hē'rō*). (i) A priestess of Venus in Sestos, beloved by Leander (*q.v.*). (ii) A famous mathematician, celebrated on account of his mechanical inventions—e.g. Hero's fountain. He was a native of Alexandria, and lived B.C. 285-22.

Herodes (*hē-rō-dēs*); generally called Herod. (i) Surnamed the Great; king of the Jews; was the son of Antipater. In the last year of his reign Jesus Christ was born, and it was probably on his deathbed that he ordered the massacre of the innocents at Bethlehem. (ii) Herod Antipas, son of Herod the Great, was tetrarch of Galilee and Peræa. He married Herodias, and at her instigation put to death John the Baptist. Caligula deprived him of his dominions, and sent him into exile at Lyons, A.D. 39.

Herodotus (*hē-rōd'ot-us*). The earliest Greek historian; born at Halicarnassus B.C. 484. In order to gather materials for his history he travelled extensively through Greece and foreign countries, and thus embodied in the work an immense number of his personal observations and inquiries, the explorations of modern travellers confirming him in a very remarkable manner. In his history he gives, in a lucid and readable style, an account of the struggles between the Greeks and Persians.

Hesiodus (*hē'si-od-us*); generally called Hesiod (*hē'si-od*). An

ancient Greek poet who represents the Boeotian school of poetry. He lived about B.C. 735,—a century later than Homer. His "Works and Days" and a "Theogony," giving an account of the world and the birth of the gods, have come down to us.

Hesione (*hē'si-o-nē*). Daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy, who was exposed by her father to the fury of a sea-monster in order to appease the anger of Apollo and Neptune. Hercules rescued her and gave her to Telamon, to whom she bore Teucer.

Hesperides (*hes-per'id-ēz*). The guardians of the golden apples given by Ge (the Earth) to Juno at her marriage with Jupiter. They were three in number, and were the daughters of Atlas and Hesperis. See "Hercules."

Hestia. See "Vesta."

Hiero (*hī'er-ō*). (i) Tyrant of Syracuse, B.C. 478-67. He was the patron of the poets Æschylus, Pindar and Simonides. (ii) King of Syracuse, B.C. 270-16. He was a steadfast friend and ally of the Romans.

Hieronimus (*hī'er-ōn'im-us*). King of Syracuse; the grandson and successor of Hiero, king of Syracuse.

Hierosolyma (*hī'er-o-sol'im-a*). The city of Jerusalem.

Hipparchus (*hip-par'kus*). A celebrated astronomer of Nicæa who flourished B.C. 160-45. His catalogue of the stars is preserved by Ptolemy.

Hippocrates (*hip-pok'ra-tēs*). The most famous physician of antiquity; born on the island of Cos about B.C. 460. He lived to the great age of a hundred and four, after travelling through Greece practising his profession.

Hippocrene (*hip-po-krē'nē*)—*i.e.* the Fountain of the Horse. A fountain near Mount Helicon, sacred to the Muses, and which is fabled to have been produced by a stroke of the hoof of the winged horse Pegasus.

Hippodamia (*hip-po-da-mī'a*). Wife of Pirithous, at whose nuptials took place the celebrated fight between the Centaurs and Lapithæ.

Hippolyte (*hip-pol'it-ē*). Daughter of Mars and queen of the Amazons. She was slain by Hercules (*q.v.*).

Hippolytus (*hip-pol'it-us*). Son of Theseus and Hippolyte. In consequence of a false accusation brought against him by his step-mother Phædra, he was thrown out of his chariot and dragged along the ground till he was dead. He was restored to life by Æsculapius.

Hippomenes (*hip-pō'men-ēs*). Son of Megareus, who conquered Atalanta (*q.v.*) in a race.

Hirtius (*hir'ti-us*). Roman consul B.C. 43. He wrote the eighth book of the Commentaries on Cæsar's Gallic War.

Hispania (*his-pā'ni-a*). The ancient name for Spain.

Homerus (*ho-mē'rus*) or **Homer**. The earliest and most celebrated poet of Greece. Neither his birthplace nor the date of his birth is known with any certainty. Seven cities—Smyrna, Rhodes, Colophon, Salamis, Chios, Argos and Athens—claim the honour of being his birthplace, the balance of probability being in favour of either Smyrna or Chios. According to the best authorities he lived about B.C. 850. We know nothing of his life; but tradition says that in his old age he was blind and poor. His great works are the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*. The *Iliad* gives an account of the destruction of Ilium, or Troy, by the Greeks. The *Odyssey* recounts the adventures of Ulysses (who was called by the Greeks Odysseus) on his homeward journey after the destruction of Troy. Aristarchus, the greatest critic of antiquity, devoted much laborious care to the text of these works, and divided them into twenty-four books each. Addison says that "Homer strikes the imagination wonderfully with what is great. Reading the *Iliad* is like travelling through a country uninhabited, where the fancy is entertained with a thousand savage prospects of vast deserts, wide uncultivated marshes, huge forests, misshapen rocks and precipices. . . . Homer is in his province when he is describing a battle or a multitude, a hero or a god. His epithets generally mark out what is great. . . . Homer's persons are most of them god-like and terrible. In a word, Homer fills his readers with sublime ideas, and, I believe, has raised the imagination of all the good poets that have come after him."

Horace. See "Horatius Flaccus."

Horæ (*hō'rē*); the Hours. Daughters of Jupiter and Themis. They presided over the changes of the seasons, and kept watch at the gates of Olympus.

Horatius Cocles. See "Cocles."

Horatius Flaccus, Q. (*hō-rā'shī-us flak'us*); generally called Horace. The celebrated Roman poet; born Dec. 8th, B.C. 65, at Venusia, in Apulia. His father devoted great care to his education, and sent him to the best schools in Rome and afterwards to Athens. His poems soon brought him under the notice of Virgil, who, in B.C. 39, introduced him to Mæcenas, one of the chief friends and ministers of the emperor Augustus. A firm friendship was soon established between the two, and Mæcenas presented Horace with a Sabine farm, sufficient to maintain him in ease and comfort during the remainder of his life. In this way

Horace became acquainted with most of the great men of the time, even Augustus himself. He died Nov. 17th, B.C. 8. Horace left a number of works—Odes, Satires, Epodes, Epistles, etc.—which have been the delight of scholars ever since.

Horn of Plenty. See "Amalthea."

Hortensius (*hor-ten'shi-us*). A celebrated orator in the time of Cicero. He had no rival, except Cicero, in the forum. His style was very ornate, and his action very elaborate. In order to leave nothing undone that he might make a favourable impression, he bestowed great pains even on the arrangement of the folds of his toga. He had, likewise, such a wonderful memory that he is said to have been able to come out of a sale-room and repeat the auction list backwards.

Hyacinthus (*hi-a-sin'thus*). A beautiful Spartan youth, beloved by Apollo, but accidentally killed by a blow of his quoit. From his blood sprang the flower of the same name.

Hyades (*hi'a-dēs*)—i.e. the Rainers. The name of seven nymphs forming a group in the head of Taurus. They were so called because when they rise simultaneously with the sun rainy weather is announced.

Hybla (*hi'b'la*). The name of three towns in Sicily, the neighbourhood of one of which was celebrated for producing (Hyblæan) honey.

Hydaspes (*hi-das'pēs*). A large tributary of the Indus, now Jelum.

Hydra. See "Hercules."

Hygeia (*hi-jē'i-a*). The goddess of health, daughter of Æsculapius. She is often represented as a maiden in a long robe, and feeding a serpent from a cup.

Hylas (*hi'las*). A beautiful youth who accompanied Hercules in the Argonautic expedition. On landing for water on the coast of Mysia, he was carried off by the Naiads.

Hymen (*hi'men*). The god of marriage; represented as a handsome youth carrying in his hand a bridal torch.

Hymentus (*hi-mel'tus*). A mountain near Athens, famed for its honey and its marble.

Hyperborei (*hi-per-bor'e-i*)—*lit.* "beyond the north wind." A fabulous people living in the extreme north in a land of perpetual sunshine, in a state of perfect happiness.

Hyperion (*hi-per-i'ōn*)—*lit.* "he who goes above." (i) A name applied to the sun. (ii) A Titan, father of the sun.

Hypsipyle (*hip-sip'i-lē*). Daughter of Thoas, king of Lemnos, in the time of the Argonauts.

Hyrcani (*her-kā'nī*). A people who dwelt on the Caspian Sea.

Hystaspes (*his-tas'pēs*). Father of the Persian king Darius.

I

Iacchus (*i-a'k'us*). A name of Bacchus.

Iapetus (*i-a'p'et-us*). One of the Titans; father of Atlas, Prometheus and Epimetheus.

Iberia (*ib-ēr'i-a*). The ancient name of Spain.

Icarus (*i-kar'us*). See "Dædalus."

Iceni (*i-sē'nī*). A powerful people in Britain, dwelling in the modern counties of Suffolk and Norfolk. The celebrated Boadicea was their queen.

Ichthyophagi (*ik-thi-ōf'a-jī*)—i.e. fish-eaters. A name given by the ancients to various peoples on the coasts of Asia and Africa.

Ida (*i'da*). (i) A mountain range near Troy, celebrated as the scene of the judgment of Paris (*q.v.*). From the summit of Ida the gods watched the battles in the plain of Troy. (ii) A high mountain in Crete, on which Jupiter was brought up.

Idomeneus (*i-dom'en-ūs*). King of Crete, and leader of the Cretans against Troy. He rashly vowed to Neptune that, if the god granted him a safe return, he would sacrifice to him whatever he should first meet on landing. He was met by his son, whom he accordingly sacrificed. A plague came in consequence, and the Cretans expelled Idomeneus.

Ilioneus (*i'li-o-nūs*). The youngest son of Niobe.

Ilium (*i'li-um*). A poetical name for Troy, derived from Ilus, the son of Tros, its founder. See "Troja."

Ino (*i'nō*). Daughter of Cadmus and Hermione, wife of Athamas, king of Thebes.

Io (*i'ō*). Daughter of a king of Argos; beloved by Jupiter, and through fear of Juno changed into a cow (see "Argus"). Juno now tormented her with a gad-fly, and drove her from land to land, swimming the Bosphorus (i.e. ox-ford), until she found rest at length in Egypt, where she regained her original form. She was afterwards worshipped as an Egyptian divinity under the name of Isis.

Iolaus (*i-o-lā'us*). The faithful companion and charioteer of Hercules.

Ionia (*i-ō'ni-a*). A country of Asia Minor, on the Ægean Sea, between Caria and Æolis.

Iphigenia (*if-i-jen-i'a*). Daughter of Agamemnon and Clytæmnestra, who was to have been offered up by way of expiation for an offence committed by her father against Diana in killing a hart in her sacred grove; but the goddess put a hart in her place and conveyed her to Tauris, when she became the priestess of the goddess. Here she afterwards saved her brother Orestes (*q.v.*).

Iris (*i'ris*). The swift-footed messenger of the gods, the personification of the rainbow. She was the sister of the Harpies.

Isis (*i'sis*). One of the chief Egyptian goddesses. See "Io."

Isocrates (*i-sok'ra-tēs*). A celebrated orator and teacher of rhetoric at Athens. He acquired a large fortune by his profession. He put an end to his life B.C. 338, aged ninety-eight.

Issus (*iss'us*). A city of Cilicia, on the Mediterranean, where Darius was defeated in a great battle by Alexander the Great (B.C. 333).

Ithaca (*ith'ak-a*). An island in the Ionian Sea, celebrated as the birthplace and the kingdom of Ulysses.

Iulus (*i-ū'lus*). Son of Ascanius and grandson of Æneas.

Ixion (*iks-i'on*). King of the Lapithæ, in Thessaly, and father of Pirithous. Jupiter purified him of a treacherous murder, yet he was sufficiently ungrateful to attempt to win the love of Juno. Jupiter then hurled him into Tartarus, where he was bound fast to a perpetually revolving wheel.

J

Janus (*ja'nus*). An old Latin deity, the sun-god. He presided over the beginning of everything; he opened the year, and hence the first month of the year was called after him. He was the porter of heaven. His temple in the Forum had two doors opposite each other, which in time of war were open and in time of peace were shut. The latter happened only thrice in Roman history. He is represented with a face at the back, as well as one at the front, of his head.

Jason (*ja'son*). The famous leader of the Argonauts; was the son of Æson, king of Thessaly, who reigned at Iolcus. The principal part of his history is given under "Argonautæ." During his absence, whilst on the Argonautic expedition, his uncle Pelias had slain his father. In order to avenge this deed Medea, the wife of Jason, persuaded the daughters of Pelias to cut their father to pieces and boil him, in the belief that he would thus be restored to youth and vigour. Medea, who was

well versed in magic arts, had previously changed a ram into a lamb by similar treatment. In this way, then, Pelias perished miserably, and his son Acastus expelled Jason and Medea from Iolcus. They then went to Corinth, where they lived happily for several years, until Jason deserted her in favour of Creusa, the daughter of Creon, king of Corinth. Medea took fearful vengeance. She sent Creusa a poisoned garment, which burnt her to death when she put it on; the palace also took fire, and her father, Creon, perished in the flames. Medea then killed her children, and fled to Athens in a chariot drawn by winged dragons.

Jocasta (*jo-kas'ta*). Wife of Laius and mother of Œdipus.

Josephus, Flavius (*jō-sē'fus flā'vi-us*). The Jewish historian; born at Jerusalem A.D. 37. He was present with Titus at the siege of Jerusalem, and afterwards accompanied him to Rome. He died about A.D. 100. The most important of his works, which were written in Greek, are "Jewish Antiquities" and the "History of the Jewish War." In the former he gives an account of Jewish history from the Creation to A.D. 66, and in the latter he narrates the history of the Jewish revolt.

Jugurtha (*jū-gur'tha*). The nephew and successor of Micipsa, king of Numidia, a country of North Africa. He was conquered by Marius, and was carried a prisoner to Rome B.C. 104.

Julianus, Flavius Claudius (*jū-li-ā'nus flā'vi-us klav'ō-di-us*); generally called Julian the Apostate. Roman emperor, A.D. 361-63. He was the nephew of Constantine the Great, and was born at Constantinople A.D. 331. He and his brother Gallus were carefully educated in the Christian religion; but Julian soon abandoned Christianity, and became a pagan. He was slain in battle by the Persians.

Julius Cæsar. See "Cæsar."

Juno (*jū'no*); called Hera (*hē'ra*) by the Greeks. The sister and wife of Jupiter, and queen of heaven; daughter of Saturn and Rhea. She was the guardian deity of women, and presided over marriage. She specially watched over the birth of children, and was then invoked under the name of Lucina (*lū-sē'na*). Homer describes her as being of a jealous, obstinate and quarrelsome disposition. In consequence of the judgment of Paris (*q.v.*), she was hostile to the Trojans, and accordingly sided with the Greeks in the Trojan war. The peacock was sacred to Juno. Juno was also regarded as the guardian of the finances, and had a temple on the Capitoline hill, which contained the mint. Mars, Vulcan and Hebe were her children.

Jupiter (*jū'pit-er*); called Zeus (*zūs*) by the Greeks. King of heaven, and greatest of the Olympian gods; was a son of Saturn and Rhea. He dwelt on Mount Olympus, in Thessaly. He was the father and supreme ruler of gods and men. His first wife was Metis (*q.v.*). By Juno, his second wife, he had two sons, Mars and Vulcan, and one daughter, Hebe. The eagle, the oak, and doves were sacred to Jupiter. He was armed with thunderbolts, and surrounded with thick clouds, the former being provided for him by the Cyclops, who worked under the direction of Vulcan. Jupiter was regarded as the special protector of Rome, and had a temple on the Capitol. He was looked upon as the guardian of law and the protector of justice and virtue. He was also the ruler of the lower air: hence rain and storms were supposed to come from him. In this connection the Romans applied the surname *Pluvius* (*i.e.* the rain-bringer) to him, and special sacrifices were offered to him during long-protracted droughts.

Juvenalis, Decimus Junius (*jū-ven-ā'lis des'im-us jū'nī-us*); usually called Juvenal. The great Roman satirist. He lived in the time of Domitian and Trajan, but of his life we have few particulars. He lived at Aquinum. Sixteen of his satires have come down to us. He died about the close of the 1st century.

Juventas (*jū-ven'tas*). The Roman name for Hebe (*q.v.*), the goddess of youth.

L

Lacedæmon (*las-e-dē'mon*). See "Sparta."

Lachesis (*lak'e-sis*). One of the three Fates. See "Parcæ."

Lacon (*lak'ōn*), plur. *Lacones* (*lak-ōn'ēz*). A name for the inhabitants of Laconia—*i.e.* the Spartans.

Ladas (*lā'das*). A swift runner of Alexander the Great.

Ladon (*lā'don*). The dragon that guarded the apples of the Hesperides. It was slain by Hercules.

Lælius, C. (*lē'li-us*). The friend of Scipio Africanus the younger. This friendship has been immortalised by Cicero in his treatise "On Friendship." Lælius is also one of the speakers in Cicero's works "Of Old Age" and "Of the Commonwealth."

Laertes (*lā-er'tēs*). King of the island of Ithaca and father of Ulysses. He took part in the Calydonian boar hunt, and in the Argonautic expedition. He lived to see the return of his son to Ithaca, after the fall of Troy.

Lais (*lā'is*). The name of two celebrated Grecian courtesans: (i) the elder lived in the time of the Peloponnesian war, and

was celebrated as the most beautiful woman of her age; (ii) the younger was daughter of Timandra, the mistress of Alcibiades.

Laius (*lā'i-us*). King of Thebes and father of Œdipus.

Lalage (*lal'a-jē*)—*i.e.* little prattler. A term of endearment, hence a common name of courtesans.

Lampsacus (*lamp'sa-kus*). A city of Mysia, on the Hellespont; celebrated for its wine.

Laocoon (*lā-ok'o-on*). A Trojan, priest of Apollo, who strenuously opposed the admission of the wooden horse into Troy (*q.v.*). As he was preparing to sacrifice a bull to Neptune, two fearful serpents swam out of the sea and strangled both him and his two sons.

Laodamia (*lā-od-a-mī'a*). Daughter of Acastus and wife of Protesilaus.

Laodice (*lā-od'i-sē*). (i) Daughter of Priam and Hecuba. (ii) The name given by Homer to Electra, daughter of Agamemnon and Clytæmnestra.

Laodicea (*lā-od-i-sē'a*). A city of Phrygia; the seat of a flourishing Christian church as early as the apostolic age.

Laomedon (*lā-om'e-don*). King of Troy, father of Priam.

Lapithæ (*lap'i-thē*). A mythical people inhabiting the mountains of Thessaly. They were ruled by Pirithous, who, as Ixion's son, was half-brother of the Centaurs. When Pirithous married Hippodamia, and invited the Centaurs to the marriage feast, the latter, fired by wine, attempted to carry off the bride and the other women. Hence arose the celebrated fight between the Centaurs and the Lapithæ, in which the former were defeated. The Lapithæ are said to have invented bits and bridles for horses.

Lares (*lār'ēs*). Household divinities,—the divinities presiding over the hearth, and the whole house. In great houses the images of the Lares were placed in a separate compartment. At meal-times some portion was offered to the Lares, and on festive occasions they were adorned with wreaths.

Larissa (*la-riss'a*). A city in Thessaly, on the Peneus.

Lars Porsena. See "Porsena."

Latinus (*la-tī'nus*). King of Latium, who gave Æneas his daughter Lavinia in marriage.

Latium (*lā'shi-um*). A country of Italy, bounded by the Tyrrhenian Sea. Rome was situated at its northern extremity. Its inhabitants—called Latini (*la-tī'nī*), or Latins—were some of the most ancient inhabitants of Italy.

Latmus (*la' mus*). A mountain in Caria, on which Endymion (*q.v.*) lay in perpetual sleep.

Latona (*la-tō' na*); called Leto (*lē-tō*) by the Greeks. The mother of Apollo and Diana, by Jupiter. She was persecuted by Juno, and wandered from place to place till she came to Delos, which was then a floating island, but which Jupiter fastened by adamantine chains to the bottom of the sea. Here Apollo and Diana were born.

Lavinia (*la-vin' i-a*). Daughter of Latinus and wife of Æneas.

Leander (*lē-an' der*). A young man of Abydos (*a-bi' dos*), who swam across the Hellespont every night to visit Hero, the priestess of Venus, in Sestos. One night, however, during a storm, he perished; and when his corpse was washed on the coast, on the following morning, Hero threw herself into the sea.

Leda (*lē-da*). Wife of Tyndarus, king of Sparta. Jupiter visited her in the form of a swan, and she became the mother of Castor and Pollux, the celebrated Helen of Troy, and Clytæmnestra.

Lemnos (*lem' nos*). One of the largest islands in the Ægean Sea; the abode of Vulcan, who was said to have fallen here when he was hurled down from Olympus. It is now called Stalimene.

Leonidas (*le-on' i-das*). King of Sparta, B.C. 491-80. With an army of about 5000 men he successfully withstood the immense Persian army under Xerxes at the narrow pass of Thermopylæ, driving them back with great slaughter. After a time, however, the Persians began to cross the mountain; whereupon Leonidas dismissed all his army except his 300 Spartans, and charged the hosts of the enemy. A desperate battle ensued, in which Leonidas and most of his men were slain, after killing as many Persians as they could.

Lerna (*ler' na*). A forest and marsh near Argos, through which flowed a stream of the same name. Here Hercules killed the famous Lernean hydra (see "Hercules").

Lesbos (*les' bos*). A celebrated island in the Ægean Sea, off the coast of Mysia. Its principal city was Mytilene. It was the birthplace of Sappho, Arion, Alcæus and Theophrastus.

Lethe (*lē-thē*)—*lit.* "forgetfulness" (Gr.). A river in the lower world, the water of which was drunk by the shades, who thus obtained forgetfulness of the past.

Leto. See "Latona."

Leuctra (*lūk' tra*). A small town in Bœotia, where Epaminondas and the Thebans obtained a memorable victory over the Spartans.

Liber (*lī' ber*). An old Italian deity who presided over planting and fructification. Subsequently the name was applied to Bacchus.

Libera (*lī' ber-a*). Another name for Proserpine, daughter of Ceres, and sister of Liber.

Libitina (*lib-i-tī' na*). The goddess of the dead, in whose temple at Rome everything pertaining to burials was sold or hired out.

Libya (*lib' i-a*). The northern part of Africa; also Africa in general.

Lichas (*lik' as*). An attendant of Hercules.

Lilybæum (*lil-i-bæ' um*). The most westerly promontory in Sicily; now Capo Boes, with a town of the same name. The latter (founded B.C. 397) was the principal Carthaginian fortress in Sicily.

Livius, T., the Roman historian, generally called **Livy**, was born at Patavium, B.C. 59. He wrote a history of Rome from the earliest times to B.C. 9, in 142 books, of which only 35 have descended to us. The work is distinguished more by its clear and eloquent style than by its historical accuracy.

Locusta (*lō-kus' ta*). A famous female poisoner, employed by Agrippina in poisoning the emperor Claudius, and by Nero in doing away with Britannicus, son of Claudius.

Londinium (*lon-dī-ni-um*). The Roman name for London.

Longinus (*lon-jē' nus*). A celebrated Greek philosopher and grammarian of the 3rd century A.D. Porphyry, the anti-Christian philosopher, was one of his pupils. He was a man of sound judgment and extensive knowledge. His great work was a treatise on the Sublime. He lived at the court of Zenobia (*q.v.*), and was put to death by Aurelian, A.D. 273.

Lotis (*lō' tis*). A nymph who, to escape from Priapus, son of Bacchus, was changed into the lotus tree.

Lotophagi (*lō-tof' a-jē*)—*i.e.* lotus-eaters. A people visited by Ulysses during his voyage homewards from Troy. The lotus was a fruit the taste of which was so delicious that all who ate it lost all desire to return to their native land.

Lua (*lu' a*). A goddess to whom were devoted the arms taken in battle.

Lucania (*lū-kā' ni-a*). A country of southern Italy; celebrated for its excellent pastures. Its people, the Lucani (*lū-kā' nī*), were a brave and warlike race.

Lucanus, M. Annæus (*lū-kā' nus an-nē' us*); generally called **Lucan**. A Roman poet; born at Corduba, in Spain, A.D. 39. He died in the twenty-sixth year of his age.

- Lucianus** (*lū-si-ān'us*) ; usually called Lucian. A Greek writer in the time of M. Aurelius. His principal work consists of *Dialogues*, in which a number of different subjects are treated with very great variety of style.
- Lucifer** (Lat.) or **Phosphorus** (Gr.)—*i.e.* the light-bringer. The planet Venus when it appears as the morning-star.
- Lucilius, C.** (*lū-si'li-us*). The father of Roman satire ; born at Suessa. B.C. 148, and died at Naples in 103. He was on terms of intimate friendship with Scipio and Lælius.
- Lucina** (*lū-si'na*). The goddess that presides over the birth of children. It was used as a surname for Juno.
- Lucretia** (*lōō-krē'shi-a*). The wife of Collatinus. When dishonoured by Sextus Tarquinius, in the absence of her husband, she made known the deed to the latter on his return, and immediately stabbed herself. This led to the expulsion of the Tarquins from Rome, and the establishment of the republic.
- Lucretius Carus, T.** (*lōō-krē'shi-us kār'us*). Roman poet ; born B.C. 95. His philosophical poem, entitled *De rerum Natura*, in which the doctrines of Epicurus are expounded, has been generally admitted to be the greatest of didactic poems. In it the abstruse speculations of Greek philosophy are clearly explained in majestic verse, while the essentially dry subject is enlivened by digressions of great beauty and vigour.
- Lucrinus** (*lōō-krē'nus*). A lake on the coast of Campania, in the neighbourhood of Baia. It was celebrated for its oyster-beds.
- Lucullus, L. Licinius** (*lōō-kull'us li-sin'i-us*). Celebrated as the conqueror of Mithridates, king of Pontus. He possessed great wealth, and after returning to Rome he lived in a style of extraordinary magnificence. He died B.C. 56.
- Lugdunum** (*lug-dū'num*). The Roman name for Lyons.
- Luna** (*lū'na*). The goddess of the moon ; called by the Greeks Selene (*sel-ē'nē*), and identified with Diana.
- Lupercus** (*lu-per'kus*). A deity who protected the flocks from wolves.
- Lutetia** (*loo-tē'shi-a*). A city of Gaul ; now Paris. See "Parisii."
- Lycaeus** (*li-sē'us*). A lofty mountain in Arcadia, where Jupiter and Pan were worshipped.
- Lycaon** (*li-kā'ōn*). King of Arcadia, who impiously placed a dish of human flesh before Jupiter when the god visited him. He and all his sons were metamorphosed into wolves.
- Lyceum** (*li-sē'um*). A gymnasium at Athens, outside of the city ; celebrated as the place where Aristotle and the Peripatetics

- taught. It derived its name from the temple of Apollo Lyceus (*li-sē'us*) in the neighbourhood.
- Lycia** (*li'sia*). A country in the south of Asia Minor.
- Lycomedes** (*li-ko-mē'dēs*). King of Scyros, to whose court Achilles was sent, disguised as a maiden, by his mother Thetis, in order to prevent him going to the Trojan war.
- Lycurgus** (*li-sur'gus*). (i) Son of Dryas, and king of the Edones in Thrace. He prohibited the worship of Bacchus, and was hence driven mad by the gods, and subsequently killed. (ii) The famous lawgiver of the Spartans, about B.C. 825. (iii) An Athenian orator, the contemporary and friend of Demosthenes.
- Lydia** (*li'di-a*). A country in Asia Minor.
- Lynceus** (*lin'sūs*). One of the Argonauts, famous for the keenness of his sight.
- Lyncus** (*lin'sus*). A Scythian king, who was changed by Ceres into a lynx.
- Lysander** (*li-san'der*). A distinguished Spartan general, about B.C. 400.
- Lysias** (*lis'i-as*). An Athenian orator ; born B.C. 458. Several of his orations are extant.
- Lysimachus** (*li-sim'ak-us*). One of the generals of Alexander the Great ; king of Thrace after the latter's death.
- Lysippus** (*li-sip'us*), of Sicyon. One of the most distinguished Greek statuaries. He was a contemporary of Alexander the Great.
- Lysis** (*li'sis*). A distinguished Pythagorean philosopher. He was the teacher of Epaminondas.

M

- Macedonia** (*mas-e-dō'ni-a*). A country in Europe, N. of Greece. It was conquered by the Romans, B.C. 168.
- Machaon** (*ma-kā'on*). Son of Æsculapius, a famous surgeon of the Greeks before Troy.
- Macrobius** (*ma-krō'bi-us*). A Roman grammarian, about A.D. 400.
- Mæander** (*mē-an'der*). A river in Asia Minor, proverbial for its many windings : hence our word *meander*.
- Mæcenas, C. Cilnius** (*mē-sē'nas si'l'ni-us*). A Roman eques, the friend and minister of the emperor Augustus, and the patron of Horace and Virgil. Mæcenas suggested to Virgil that he should write the *Georgics* (a poem on husbandry). He died B.C. 8.
- Mælius, Sp.** (*mē'li-us*). A very rich plebeian knight, who bought up corn in Etruria in the great famine at Rome in B.C. 440, and

sold it to the poor at a small price. Being suspected of aiming at kingly power, he was slain.

Mæotis Palus (*mæ-ô'tis pâ'lus*). Lake Mæotis; now the Sea of Azov.

Mævius (*mæ'vi-us*). A wretched poetaster, a contemporary of Virgil.

Magnesia (*mag-nê'shi-a*). (i) A country in Thessaly, on the Ægean Sea. (ii) A city in Lydia, near the Mæander. (iii) Another city in Lydia, at the foot of Mount Sipylus.

Mago (*mă'go*). (i) A Carthaginian, youngest brother of Hannibal. (ii) Another Carthaginian, the author of a work, in the Punic language, upon agriculture, which was translated into Latin by order of the Roman Senate.

Maia (*mă'i-a*). Daughter of Atlas and Pleione, and the eldest and most beautiful of the several Pleiades. She became, by Jupiter, the mother of Mercury.

Mamilius (*mă-mî'li-us*). The name of a distinguished family in Tusculum. Octavius Mamilius, who was betrothed to a daughter of the Tarquin who was expelled from Rome, fell in the great battle at the lake Regillus, B.C. 498.

Manes (*mă'nêz*)—*lit.* "the good, benevolent." The name given by the Romans to the souls of the dead, who were worshipped as gods.

Manilius, C. Tribune of the plebs B.C. 66. He proposed the law, called after his own name the *Manilian law*, giving Pompey the command of the expedition against Mithridates, which was supported by Cicero in a famous oration.

M. Manlius (*man'li-us*); surnamed Capitulinus, because he saved the Capitol when Rome was taken by the Gauls B.C. 390. Being roused from his sleep by the cackling of geese, he found the Gauls were just on the summit of the hill; but with a small body of men hastily collected he succeeded in driving them back. Later he was charged with high treason by the patricians and was hurled down the Tarpeian rock.

Mantineæ (*man-ti-nê'a*). An ancient town of Arcadia, where Epaminondas, in command of the Thebans, defeated the Spartans in a great battle, B.C. 362. Epaminondas, however, was killed.

Mantua (*man'tu-a*). A town of Gallia Transpadana, on the Mincius, near which was Andes, the birthplace of Virgil.

Marathon (*ma'ra-thon*). A village on the eastern coast of Attica; famed for the victory gained near it by the Athenians, under Miltiades, over the Persians, B.C. 490.

Marcellus, M. Claudius (*mar-sell'us klav'di-us*). The conqueror of

Syracuse, B.C. 212, after a siege of more than two years. He was five times consul. He fell in battle against Hannibal B.C. 203.

Marcomanni (*mar-kom'ma-nî*). A powerful German people of the Suevic race, who settled in Bohemia and part of Bavaria. They carried on a long war with the Roman emperor M. Aurelius.

Mardonius (*mar-dô'ni-us*). Son-in-law of Darius Hystaspis, and general of the Persians. He was defeated and slain by the combined Greek forces, under the leadership of Pausanias, at the memorable battle of Plataea, B.C. 479.

Marica (*ma-rî'ka*). A Latin nymph, the mother of Latinus.

Marius, C. (*mă'ri-us*). The conqueror of Jugurtha and of the Cimbri and Teutoni. He was born B.C. 157 near Arpinum, and was seven times consul. He married Julia, aunt of the celebrated dictator Julius Cæsar. When Rome was threatened by a vast horde of barbarians, consisting mainly of Teutons and Cimbrians, who had defeated one Roman army after another, Marius was immediately singled out as the only man who could save the state. He met the Teutons at Aquæ Sextiæ, and simply annihilated them. The next year he and the proconsul Catulus defeated the Cimbrians in a great battle on a plain near Vercellæ. His glorious career thus came to an end, the rest of his life forming a terrible contrast to it. In order to ensure his election as consul for the sixth time, he joined himself to two demagogues, Saturninus and Glaucia; and afterwards these two latter headed an insurrection against the state, which Marius was obliged to put down. He was then anxious to have the command of the expedition against Mithridates, king of Pontus, which had been given to Sulla. He got a vote in his favour, but Sulla marched upon Rome at the head of his army and obliged Marius to flee. A little later, after landing at Carthage, and being immediately ordered by the Roman governor to leave the country, he returned to Italy, and along with Cinna entered Rome. The two named themselves consuls (B.C. 87) without going through the form of an election, but a few days after Marius died of pleurisy, in his seventy-first year.

Maro (*mă'ro*). The surname of the poet Virgil (*q.v.*).

Maronea (*ma-rô-nê'a*). A town of Thrace, celebrated for its wine.

Mars (*mărs*); called by the Greeks Ares (*â-rêz*). The god of war, of husbandry, of shepherds and seers, who, as father of Romulus, was the progenitor of the Roman people. He was the son of Jupiter and Juno. He loved, and was beloved by Venus. The wolf and the woodpecker were sacred to Mars.

Marsi (*mār'sī*). An ancient and very warlike nation of central Italy of proverbial bravery. They were the chief opponents of the Romans in that famous struggle to obtain the Roman franchise, which is known as the Social War.

Marsyas (*mār'si-as*). A satyr who, having found the flute which Minerva had thrown away because it distorted her features whilst playing it, rashly challenged Apollo to a musical contest. Apollo played upon the cithara and Marsyas upon the flute, and the Muses were the umpires. They decided in favour of Apollo, who then bound Marsyas to a tree and flayed him alive in accordance with the conditions of the contest—namely, that the victor should do what he pleased with the vanquished.

Martialis, M. Valerius (*mar-shi-ā'lis va-ler'ius*); usually called Martial. The epigrammatic poet; born at Bilbilis, in Spain, A.D. 43. He came to Rome, and secured the patronage of the emperors Titan and Domitian. A number of his short poems have come down to us.

Masinissa (*mas-i-ni'sa*). King of Numidia, grandfather of Jugurtha. He fought on the side of the Romans in their wars with Carthage (the Punic wars).

Massilia (*mas-sil'i-a*). A famous seaport of Gaul, situated on the Mediterranean; now Marseilles. It was founded by the Phœceans of Asia Minor about B.C. 600.

Mausolus (*maw-sō'lus*). King of Caria B.C. 377-53, to whose memory his widow Artemisia erected the celebrated monument, called after him the *Mausoleum*, which was regarded as one of the seven wonders of the world.

Medea (*mē-dē'a*). Daughter of Æetes, king of Colchis; celebrated for her skill in magic. She assisted Jason in obtaining the Golden Fleece (see "Argonautæ"), and accompanied him to Greece. She effectually stopped her father's pursuit by killing her brother Absyrtus (*q.v.*), and strewing his body cut in pieces on the sea-shore. For further particulars, see "Jason."

Media (*mē'di-a*). An important country of Asia, forming one of the chief provinces of the ancient Persian empire.

Medusa (*me-dū'sa*). See "Gorgons."

Megara (*me-gē'ra*). See "Furie."

Megara (*meg'ar-a*). A Grecian city, the capital of Megaris. It was celebrated as the seat of a philosophical school, usually called the Megaric, which was founded by Euclid (a disciple of Socrates, and not the famous geometer, who lived at Alexandria), who was a native of the city.

Megaritis (*meg'ar-is*). A country of Greece, between Attica and Corinth.

Melampus (*mel-am'pūs*). A celebrated soothsayer and physician.

Melas (*mel'as*)—i.e. black (Gr.). The name of several rivers in Greece, Sicily and Asia Minor, whose waters were of a dark colour.

Meleager (*mel-e-ā'ger*). Son of Æneus, king of Calydon; was one of the Argonauts, and also the leader of the heroes who took part in the celebrated Calydonian boar hunt. See "Calydon."

Melibœa (*mel-i-bœ'a*). A town on the coast of Thessaly.

Melibœus (*mel-i-bœ'us*). The name of a shepherd.

Melicerta (*mel-i-ser'tu*) or **Melicertes**. Son of Ino and Athamas. When Athamas was seized with madness, he pursued Ino and Melicertes, who in order to escape had to throw themselves into the sea, whereupon both were changed into marine deities, Ino becoming Leucothea, and Melicertes a sea-god, called by the Greeks Palaemon, and by the Romans Portunus.

Melita (*mel'it-a*) or **Melite** (*mel'it-ē*). The island of Malta. On it the apostle St. Paul was wrecked.

Melos (*mē'los*). An island in the Ægean Sea, and the most south-westerly of the Cyclades. It is now called Milo, and here was found the celebrated statue known as the "Venus of Milo." See "Venus."

Melpomene (*mel-pom'en-ē*). The muse of tragedy. See "Musæ."

Memnon (*mem'nōn*). The handsome son of Tithonus and Aurora; was king of the Ethiopians. He went to the aid of Priam, king of Troy, towards the end of the Trojan war, but was slain by Achilles. His colossal marble statue at Thebes (which, however, in reality represented the Egyptian king Amenophis) when struck by the first rays of the rising sun was said to emit a sound resembling that of a plucked string.

Memphis (*mem'fis*). A great city of middle Egypt, second only to Thebes.

Menander (*men-an'der*). A celebrated Greek comic poet; born at Athens B.C. 342. He was an intimate friend of Epicurus. Terence, the Latin comic poet, was little more than a translator of Menander, whose comedies have been lost.

Menelaus (*men-e-lā'us*). Son of Atreus, the husband of the beautiful Helen and the father of Hermione; king of Lacedæmon (or Sparta), younger brother of Agamemnon. Paris (*q.v.*), having been promised the most beautiful woman in the world

for his wife, sailed to Greece under the protection of Venus, and was hospitably received in the palace of Menelaus at Sparta. Here he succeeded in carrying off Helen, and thus arose the Trojan war, the object of which was to recover Helen. In the Trojan war Menelaus met Paris in single combat, and would have killed him had he not been carried off in a cloud by Venus. After the death of Paris, Helen married his brother Deiphobus, who was barbarously put to death by Menelaus at the taking of Troy. Helen secretly introduced Menelaus into the chamber of Deiphobus, and thus became reconciled to him. Menelaus and Helen then sailed away from Troy, and after eight years' wandering about the shores of the Mediterranean finally reached Sparta, where they passed the rest of their lives in peace and wealth.

Mentor (*men'tor*). (i) The faithful friend of Ulysses. (ii) A celebrated Greek artist in embossed metal work, who flourished before B.C. 356.

Mercurius (*mer-kū'ri-us*) or **Mercury** (*mer'kū-ri*); called **Hermes** (*her'mēs*) by the Greeks. Son of Jupiter and Maia; the messenger of the gods, and the god of commerce and gain. As the herald of the gods, he was the god of eloquence. He was the god of prudence and cunning, also of fraud and theft. Being the messenger of the gods, he was likewise looked upon as the god of roads who protected travellers; and was the god of music and of chemistry, hence the words *hermetic*, *hermetically* (sealed). He was employed by the gods to conduct departed souls to the lower world. He invented the lyre, which he first made by stretching strings across the shell of a tortoise. The palm tree, the tortoise, the number 4, and several kinds of fish were sacred to him. He is generally represented with a hat having two wings; a pair of winged sandals, which carried him with the speed of wind across land and sea; and, as messenger of the gods, he carries in his hand a wand or *caduceus* (*ka-dū'se-us*), having two serpents intertwined at one end of it.

Meriones (*mē'ri-o-nēz*). The charioteer of Idomeneus, and one of the bravest heroes in the Trojan war.

Merope (*mer'o-pē*). Daughter of Atlas, one of the Pleiades.

Mesopotamia (*mes-o-pot-ā'mi-a*)—*i.e.* the land between rivers (Gr.). A country of Asia between the rivers Tigris and Euphrates.

Messalina (*mes-sa-lī'na*). The notoriously profligate wife of the Roman emperor Claudius.

Messana (*mess-ā'na*). A city of Sicily; now Messina.

Metabus (*met'ab-us*). King of the Volsci, father of Camilla, a heroine who aided Turnus against Æneas.

Metaurus (*me-taw'rus*). A small river in Umbria, celebrated through the defeat and death of Hasdrubal, the brother of Hannibal, on its banks, B.C. 207.

Metis (*mē'tis*)—*lit.* wisdom, prudence (Gr.). Daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, and the first wife of Jupiter. Fearing that she might give birth to a child who should become more powerful than himself, Jupiter swallowed her. Afterwards Minerva sprang from his head.

Meton (*met'ōn*). A celebrated Athenian astronomer, who introduced the cycle of nineteen years, which brings the sun and moon into nearly the same relative positions. It commenced B.C. 432.

Midas (*mid'as*). Son of Gordius and king of Phrygia. Having behaved kindly to Silenus, the tutor and constant attendant of Bacchus, the latter allowed Midas to ask a favour of him. Midas thereupon requested that everything he touched might turn to gold. The request was granted, with the result that the very food he touched was immediately converted into gold. Midas was soon compelled to implore the god to take back his gift. Bacchus accordingly ordered him to bathe in the river Pactolus (*pak-tō'lus*), which from that time had an abundance of gold in its sand. Midas was chosen umpire in a musical contest between Apollo on the lyre, and Pan on the syrinx or shepherd's flute. He decided in favour of Pan, whereupon Apollo changed his ears into those of an ass. These he concealed under his Phrygian cap; but the servant who cut his hair discovered them. After keeping the matter secret for some time the servant, being unable to keep it entirely to himself any longer, dug a hole in the ground and whispered into it, "King Midas has ass's ears." He then filled up the hole, and his heart was relieved. On the same spot, however, a reed grew, which in its whispers betrayed the secret.

Miletus (*mī-lē'tus*). One of the greatest cities of Asia Minor. It was the birthplace of the philosophers Thales, Anaximander and Anaximenes, and of the historians Cadmus and Hecataeus.

Milo. The modern name for the island of Melos (*g.v.*).

Milo (*mī'lō*) or **Milon** (*mī'lōn*). (i) A celebrated athlete of Crotona. He carried a four-year-old heifer on his shoulders through the stadium or racecourse at Olympia, and afterwards ate the whole of it in a single day. (ii) T. Annius Milo, a friend of Cicero and an enemy of Clodius, the notorious enemy of Cicero. He slew Clodius, and when tried for murder was defended by Cicero. He was, however, condemned, and went into exile.

Miltiades (*mil-ti'a-dēs*). A celebrated Greek general, who commanded the Athenians in the famous battle of Marathon, in which the Persians, under Datis and Artaphernes, were defeated, B.C. 490.

Minerva (*min-er'va*); called Athena (*a-thē'na*), Pallas Athene (*pal'las*), or simply Pallas, by the Greeks. The goddess of wisdom, of the arts and sciences, of poetry and of spinning and weaving, and the protectress of agriculture. She was also a goddess of war. She was the daughter of Jupiter and Metis (*q.v.*). She was the protective deity of Athens, which was so named in honour of her (Athena): see "Athenæ." The owl, serpent, cock and olive tree were sacred to her.

Minos (*mī'nos*). (i) Son of Jupiter and Europa, brother of Rhadamanthus, king and lawgiver in Crete, and after death one of the three judges of the shades in the infernal regions (the other two being Rhadamanthus and Æacus). (ii) Grandson of the former, likewise king of Crete, the husband of Pasiphaë and the father of Ariadne and other children. His son Androgeos (*q.v.*) having been shamefully treated by the Athenians, he made war against the latter and compelled them to send every year to Crete, as tribute, seven young men and seven maidens to be devoured by the Minotaur. This Minotaur was a terrible monster, with the head of a bull and the body of a man, the offspring of Pasiphaë and a bull. It was kept in a labyrinth constructed by Dædalus, but was slain by Theseus (*q.v.*), with the help of Ariadne, the daughter of Minos.

Minotaur (*mī'no-tawr*)—i.e. the bull of Minos (Lat.). See "Minos."

Minyæ (*min'i-ē*). The Minyans, an ancient Greek race dwelling in Thessaly. The Argonauts, being mainly Minyans, are called Minyæ.

Mithras (*mith'ras*). The sun-god of the Persians.

Mithridates (*mith-ri-dā'tēs*). Surnamed the Great; king of Pontus, B.C. 120-63. He waged war with the Romans, at first with great success, but was at length conquered by Pompey and killed himself. There were three Mithridatic wars, viz., from B.C. 88-84, from 83-82, and from 74-63. Mithridates had such a wonderful memory that he mastered no fewer than twenty-five languages.

Mitylene or **Mytilene** (*mit-i-lē'nē*). The capital of the island of Lesbos.

Mnemosyne (*nē-mos'i-nē*)—i.e. memory (Gr.). The mother of the Muses.

Moiræ (*moi'rē*). See "Parcæ" (the Fates).

Momus (*mō'mus*). The god of mockery and censure.

Mona (*mon'a*). The isle of Anglesey; sometimes supposed to be the isle of Man. It was one of the chief seats of the Druids.

Moneta (*mon-ē'ta*). A Roman surname of Juno as the protectress of money.

Mopsus (*mop'sus*). The name of two soothsayers, one being the prophet of the Argonauts, and the other the son of Apollo and Manto. He contended in prophecy with Calchas (*q.v.*), whose superior he proved himself to be.

Morpheus (*mor'fe-us*). The son of sleep and the god of dreams. The name signifies (Gr.) the fashioner, moulder, so called from the shapes he calls up before the sleeper.

Musæ (*mū'sē*). The Muses, daughters of Jupiter and Mnemosyne, were nine in number, and presided over the different kinds of poetry, the arts and sciences. Their names and special attributes were as follows: (i) Calliope (*kal-li'o-pē*), the muse of epic poetry; (ii) Clio (*klī'o*), of history; (iii) Erato (*er'a-tō*), of erotic poetry and mimic imitation; (iv) Euterpe (*ū-ter'pē*), of lyric poetry; (v) Melpomene (*mel-pom'en-ē*), of tragedy; (vi) Polyhymnia (*pol-i-him'ni-a*), of the sublime hymn; (vii) Terpsichore (*terp-sik'o-rē*), of choral song and dancing; (viii) Thalia (*tha-li'a*), of comedy; and (ix) Urania (*ū-rā'ni-a*), of astronomy. The favourite haunt of the Muses was Mount Helicon in Boeotia, where were the sacred fountains of Aganippe and Hippocrene. Mount Parnassus was also sacred to them.

Mycenæ (*mī-sē'nē*). A celebrated and ancient city in Argolis, of which Agamemnon was king.

Myrmidones (*mer-mid'on-ēs*) or **Myrmidons** (*mer'mid-ons*). A people of Thessaly, under the rule of Achilles, whom they accompanied to Troy.

Myron (*mī'rōn*). A celebrated Greek sculptor, about B.C. 480.

Myrtilus (*mer'til-us*). Son of Mercury, and charioteer of Æneaus. See "Pelops."

Mysia (*mī'si-a*). A country in the north-west of Asia Minor.

Mytilene. See "Mitylene."

N

Nævius, Cn. (*nē'vi-us*). An ancient Roman epic and dramatic poet; died about B.C. 202.

Naiades (*nā'i-a-dēs*) or **Naiads** (*nā'yadz*). The nymphs of fresh-water. See "Nymphæe."

Nar. A river of central Italy, a tributary of the Tiber. It was famous for its sulphurous waters and white colour.

- Narcissus** (*nar-sis'us*). A beautiful youth, inaccessible to the feeling of love. The nymph Echo fell in love with him, but, her love not being returned, she pined away in grief (see "Echo"). In order to punish him, Nemesis made him see his own reflected image in a fountain, whereupon he became so enamoured of it that he gradually pined away until changed into the flower that bears his name.
- Naso, Ovidius.** See "Ovidius."
- Nausicaa** (*naw-sik'a-a*). Daughter of Alcinous, who conducted Ulysses, when shipwrecked on the coast of Scheria (an island), to her father's court.
- Navius, Attus** (*nā-vi-us att'us*). A famous augur under Tarquinius Priscus, who cut a whetstone in two with a razor.
- Naxos** (*nax'os*). The largest of the Cyclades, especially famous for its wine. Here Bacchus found Ariadne (*q.v.*), after her desertion by Theseus.
- Neapolis** (*ne-ap'ol-is*). A celebrated maritime city in Campania; now Naples, formerly Parthenope (*q.v.*).
- Neleus** (*ne'lūs*). Son of Neptune and the nymph Tyro; king of Pylos, in Peloponnesus, and father of Nestor (*q.v.*).
- Nemea** (*ne-mē'a*). A city in Argolis, near which Hercules slew the Nemean lion.
- Nemesis** (*nem'e-sis*)—*i.e.* vengeance (Gr.). The goddess of retribution, who brings down all immoderate good fortune. She was also regarded as the goddess who punished crimes. She was the daughter of Night, and was represented as a crowned virgin, of great beauty and grace, with a whip in one hand and a pair of scales in the other.
- Neoptolemus** (*ne-op-tolem-us*). Son of Achilles and Deidamia. He was also called Pyrrhus (*pir'us*), on account of his reddish hair (Gr.); his other name, Neoptolemus, which signifies *New-to-war* (Gr.), having been given to him because he came late to Troy. He displayed great valour at Troy, and was one of the heroes concealed in the wooden horse (see "Troy"). He slew Priam and his daughter Polyxena. At the distribution of captives, Andromache, the widow of Hector, fell to his lot, and he took her to Epirus. He married Hermione, the beautiful daughter of Menelaus and Helen, but was slain by Orestes, to whom she had been previously promised.
- Nephele** (*nef-el-ē*). Wife of Athamas (*q.v.*).
- Nepos, Cornelius** (*nef'os*). A Roman historian, the friend of Cicero. He wrote a life of Atticus and a life of Cato the Censor. He died during the reign of Augustus.
- Neptunus** (*nep-tū-nus*) or **Neptune**; called Poseidon (*po-sē'don*) by

- the Greeks. The god of the sea and other waters, the brother of Jupiter, and husband of Amphitrite. His palace was in the depth of the sea, near Ægæa, in Eubœa, where he kept his horses with brazen hoofs and golden manes, which drew his chariot over the waves of the sea. His celebrated contest with Minerva for the possession of Athens is narrated under "Athenæ." In the Trojan war he sided with the Greeks. He not only created the horse, but also taught men the art of managing horses by the bit and bridle. The symbol of his power was a trident, or spear with three prongs, with which he called forth or hushed storms, shook the earth, etc. Besides the trident, his attributes are the dolphin and the horse.
- Nereides** (*ne're-i-dēs* or *ne-rē'id-ēs*); the Nereids (*ne're-ids*). The fifty daughters of Nereus and Doris. They were the marine nymphs of the Mediterranean (see "Nymphæ"). Thetis, the mother of Achilles, was a Nereid.
- Nereus** (*ne'rūs*). Son of Pontus and Gæa, and husband of Doris, father of the fifty Nereids. He dwelt at the bottom of the sea, and was regarded as the wise old man of the sea. Like other marine divinities, he was supposed to have the power of prophesying the future, and of appearing to mortals in various shapes. The Ægæan Sea was his empire—possibly the whole of the Mediterranean.
- Nero, Claudius Cæsar.** Roman emperor, A.D. 54-68, son of Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus and of Agrippina, daughter of Germanicus. He was adopted by the emperor Claudius when the latter married his mother, who was niece of Claudius. He was born at Antium, A.D. 37. His character was distinguished by brutality, cruelty and licentiousness. He put to death Britannicus, son of Claudius, his mother Agrippina, and his wife Octavia. He then married his mistress Poppæa Sabina, the beautiful wife of Otho. In A.D. 64 occurred the great fire at Rome, which was said to have originated with Nero, but he cast the blame on the Christians, many of whom suffered cruel deaths in consequence. His tyranny led to the formation of a powerful conspiracy, which was, however, discovered, and, amongst many others, the poet Lucan and the philosopher Seneca were put to death. Three years after revolts took place in several quarters simultaneously, and Nero was deserted. He then fled from Rome, and put an end to his own life, A.D. 68.
- Nervii** (*ner'vi-ē*). A warlike people of Belgic Gaul.
- Nessus** (*ness'us*). A Centaur who was slain with a poisoned arrow by Hercules (*q.v.*).
- Nestor** (*nes'tor*). Son of Neleus and king of Pylos. He was famous among the heroes before Troy for his wisdom, justice

and eloquence. In early life he was a distinguished warrior, and took part in the fight between the Centaurs and the Lapithæ, and was one of the Calydonian hunters and one of the Argonauts. He is said to have lived through three generations of men. He safely reached Pylos again after the fall of Troy.

Nicæa (*nī-sē'a*). A celebrated city of Asia, on Lake Ascania; originally called Antigonea. It was named Nicæa by Lysimachus in honour of his wife. Here sat the great Œcumenical council convoked by Constantine, A.D. 325, which drew up the Nicene Creed.

Nicias (*nī-si-as*). A famous Athenian general and statesman, about B.C. 420. He was a contemporary and opponent of Alcibiades.

Nicomedes (*nī-ko-mē'dēs*). The name of three kings of Bithynia, in Asia Minor.

Ninus (*nī-nus*). (i) The founder of the city of Ninus, or Nineveh, first king of Assyria, and husband of Semiramis. (ii) The city of Ninus, or Nineveh, built by Ninus about B.C. 2182. It stood on the east side of the river Tigris. It was built of an oblong shape, nearly twice as long as broad, the total length of wall being rather more than 55 miles. The walls of the city were 100 feet high, and broad enough to allow three chariots to drive abreast on the top of them. At intervals were erected towers, 1500 in number, each 200 feet high. About B.C. 606 the city was taken by the Medes and Babylonians, and was entirely destroyed by fire.

Niobe (*nī'o-bē*). Daughter of Tantalus and wife of Amphion, king of Thebes. Having seven sons and seven daughters, she imprudently boasted of her superiority to Latona, who had but two children—Apollo and Diana. The latter, indignant at her presumption, slew all her children with their arrows. Niobe herself was changed into a stone.

Nisus (*nī-sus*). A friend of Euryalus (*ū-rī'a-lus*). The two accompanied Æneas to Italy, and perished in a night attack on the Rutulian camp.

Notus (*nō'tus*) (Gr.); called Auster by the Romans. The south or south-west wind.

Nox (*noks*); called Nux (*nūks*) by the Greeks. Night, daughter of Chaos.

Numa Pompilius (*nū'ma pom-pil'i-us*). The second king of Rome, who was made king one year after the death of Romulus. He was wise and pious, and his reign was long and peaceful. He was the author of the whole of the system of religious worship

of the Romans. He founded the temple of Janus, which remained always shut during his reign, it being opened only during times of war.

Numidia (*nu-mid'i-a*). A country in northern Africa, between Mauritania and the territory of Carthage.

Numitor (*nū'mi-tor*). A king of Alba, grandfather of Romulus and Remus.

Nymphæ (*nim'fē*) or **Nymphs**. Lesser female divinities supposed by the Greeks to dwell in the sea, springs, rivers, grottoes, trees and mountains. They had distinctive names, according to their habitat, as follows: (i) The sea-nymphs, which were divided into two classes—the Oceanides (*ō-se-an'id-ēz*), or Nymphs of the Ocean, who were daughters of Oceanus (*ō-sē'an-us*); and the Nereides (*nē-re-id-ēz* or *nē-rē'id-ēz*), or Nereids (*nē're-ids*), the nymphs of the Mediterranean, who were the daughters of Nereus. (ii) The nymphs of fresh-water (rivers, lakes, brooks or springs); called Naiades (*nā'i-a-dēs*), or Naiads (*nā'yads*). (iii) Oreades (*o-rē'ad-ēs*), the nymphs of mountains and grottoes. (iv) Napææ (*na-pē'ē*), the nymphs of glens. (v) Dryades (*dri'ad-ēz*), or Dryads, and Hamadryades (*ham-a-dri'ad-ēz*), the nymphs of trees; these nymphs died with the trees that had been their abode, and with which they had come into existence.

Nysa (*nī'sa*). A city in India, where Bacchus was brought up.

O

Oceanus (*ō-sē'an-us*). Son of Heaven and Earth, the god of the water that was supposed to surround the whole earth, the husband of Tethys, and the father of all the river-gods and water-nymphs of the whole earth. The ancient Greeks imagined the earth to be flat and circular, and to be surrounded by a river, which flowed perpetually around it, and which they called Oceanus. It was the great Outward Sea, opposed to the Inward or Mediterranean (*θάλασσα*).

Odrysæ (*od'ri-sē*). The most powerful people of Thrace, dwelling in the plain of the Hebrus.

Odyssea (*od-is-sē'a*). The Odyssey of Homer. See "Ulysses."

Odysseus (*od-is'sūs*). The Greek form of Ulysses, king of Ithaca, whose return from Troy to Ithaca forms the subject of the Odyssey. See "Ulysses."

Œdipus (*ē'dip-us*)—i.e. the swollen-footed (Gr.). King of Thebes, the son of Laius and Jocasta. An oracle having told Laius, that he was destined to perish by the hands of his own son, he exposed Œdipus, immediately after his birth, with his feet

tied tightly together. He was found by a shepherd, and called Œdipus on account of his swollen feet. He was taken to the palace of king Polybus of Corinth, who reared him as his own child. When he was grown up, the oracle at Delphi informed him that he would slay his father and commit incest with his mother. Accordingly, he did not return to Corinth, believing Polybus to be his father, but on the road to Daulis met his real father Laius, whom he slew in a scuffle. Meanwhile appeared the Sphinx, a she-monster, who proposed a riddle to the Thebans, and murdered all who failed to guess it. The riddle ran as follows: "A being with four feet has two feet and three feet, and only one voice; but its feet vary, and when it has most it is weakest," the answer being a man who in infancy crawls on all fours, in manhood stands on two feet, and in old age calls in the aid of a stick for support. Œdipus guessed it, and thereupon the Sphinx killed herself. He now became king of Thebes, and married his mother, by whom he became the father of Eteocles (*et'e-o-klēs*), Polyneices (*pol-i-nē'sēs*), Antigone (*an-tig'on-ē*), and Ismene (*is-mē'nē*). As a consequence Thebes was devastated by a plague, and, on consulting the oracle, the order was given that the murderer of Laius should be at once expelled. Œdipus, on learning that he was the guilty man, put out his own eyes, and Jocasta hanged herself. Œdipus then, in company with his daughter Antigone, left Thebes, and after many wanderings at length found a place of refuge in Attica; and at Colonus, near Athens, the Furies removed him from the earth. This tragic story forms the basis of several of the finest of the Greek tragedies.

Œneus (*ē'nūs*). King of Pleuron and Calydon, in Ætolia, husband of Althæa, and father of Meleager, Deianira, and other children. During his reign the boar that laid waste the lands of Calydon gave rise to the celebrated Calydonian boar hunt (see "Calydon").

Œnone (*ē-nō nē*). Wife of Paris of Troy, before he carried off Helen.

Ogyges (*ō'ji-jēs*). The mythical founder and first king of Thebes, in Boeotia. In his reign a great deluge is said to have occurred.

Oileus (*ō-i'lūs*). King of the Locrians, father of the lesser Ajax, and one of the Argonauts.

Olympia (*o-lim'pi-a*). A plain in Elis, where the Olympian games were held. In the plain was the sacred grove of Jupiter, which contained the masterpiece of Greek art—the colossal statue of Jupiter by Phidias. The Olympic games were held every four years, this interval being called an Olympiad.

Olympias (*o-lim'pi-as*). The mother of Alexander the Great.

Olympus (*o-lim'pus*). A mountain range on the boundary of Macedonia and Thessaly, of great height, and consequently regarded as the abode of the gods. Once the giants tried to reach heaven, and to do so piled Mount Pelion on Mount Ossa (both being high mountains in the neighbourhood of Olympus); but Jupiter used his thunderbolts against them, and, with the assistance of Hercules, destroyed them all, and buried them under Mount Ætna.

Omphale (*om'fa-lē*). A queen of Lydia, whom Hercules served as a slave a short time. She put on his lion's skin, and carried his club, whilst he donned woman's attire and spun wool.

Ops. Wife of Saturn, the goddess of plenty and fertility, and especially the patroness of husbandry.

Orcus (*or'kus*)—*lit.* "an oath" (Gr.). Personified as he who visits the transgression of an oath (see "Pluto").

Oreades. See "Nymphæe."

Orestes (*o-res'tēs*). Son of Agamemnon and Clytæmnestra, who, on the murder of Agamemnon, after his return from Troy, by Clytæmnestra and her paramour Ægisthus, was saved from the same fate by his sister Electra. He went to Strophius, king in Phocis, who was the husband of his aunt Anaxibia. Here he formed a memorable friendship with Pylades (*pi'la-dēs*), the king's son. Later he avenged his father's death by slaying his mother and Ægisthus; but was, in consequence, seized with madness and wandered from place to place. Apollo told him he could recover from his madness only by fetching the statue of Diana from the Tauric Chersonesus. Accordingly he set out, in company with his friend Pylades; but on their arrival they would have been sacrificed by the Tauri (*g.v.*) to Diana had not Orestes' sister Iphigenia, who was the priestess of Diana, recognised him and intervened in time to save their lives. All three then escaped with the statue of the goddess. After this Orestes became king of Mycenæ, his father's kingdom, and married the beautiful Hermione, daughter of Menelaus and Helen (of Troy), after slaying Neoptolemus (*g.v.*).

Orion (*o-rī'on*). A handsome giant and hunter. He was beloved by Diana, which so displeased Apollo that he asserted that she was unable to hit, with one of her arrows, a distant point he showed her in the sea. This point was the head of Orion, who was swimming in the sea. Thus Orion perished, and he was placed among the stars, where he appears as a giant with a girdle, sword, a lion's skin, and a club.

Orontes (*o-ron'tēs*). The principal river of Syria.

Orpheus (*or'fē-us*). A pre-Homeric poet, son of Ægeus and Calliope, lived in Thrace, and accompanied the Argonauts in their celebrated expedition. He played so skillfully on the lyre, which had been presented to him by Apollo, and which he had been taught to play by the Muses, that not only were wild beasts made tame, but even the rocks and trees moved from their places to follow him. He married the nymph Eurydice (*ū-rid'is-ē*), who died from the bite of a snake. He followed her into the lower world, where his beautiful strains of music even suspended the punishment of the wicked. Pluto promised to yield back his wife to him on the condition that he did not look back until he arrived in the upper world again. At the very moment, however, of passing the fatal bounds, Orpheus glanced back to see if she were following him, and just beheld her snatched back into the infernal regions. His grief for the loss of Eurydice was such that he treated all the Thracian women with contempt, and they in revenge, during the Bacchanalian orgies, tore him to pieces.

Ortygia (*or-tij'i-a*). The ancient name of Delos, where Apollo and Diana were born.

Osci (*os'si*). One of the most ancient tribes of Italy, occupying especially Campania and Samnium.

Osiris (*o-sī'ris*). The chief Egyptian deity, husband of Isis, and the first to introduce civilisation into Egypt.

Ossa (*os'sa*). A celebrated mountain in the north-east of Thessaly, near Mount Olympus. When the giants tried to scale heaven, they heaped Pelion, another mountain, on Ossa in order to reach the lofty mount Olympus, on the top of which Jupiter and the other gods dwelt.

Ostia (*os'ti-a*). A seaport town in Latium, at the mouth of the Tiber, and the harbour of Rome, from which it was sixteen miles distant.

Otho, L. Roscius (*oth'o, ros'se-us*). A Roman tribune of the plebs, B.C. 67, and a friend of Cicero.

Ovid (*ov'id*). See "Ovidius."

Ovidius Naso, P. (*ov-id'i-us nā'sō*); usually called **Ovid** (*ov'id*). A celebrated Roman poet; born at Sulmo on March 20th, B.C. 43. Originally brought up to the law, his love of poetry soon led him to relinquish the practice of it. He married and divorced two wives in succession, and afterwards married a third, by whom he had a daughter, Perilla. He rose high in the favour of the emperor Augustus, but was suddenly banished by the

latter to Tomi, a town on the west shore of the Black Sea. The cause of his exile is supposed to be that he had engaged in an intrigue with the younger Julia, the granddaughter of Augustus, who was also banished about the same time. At Tomi he wrote several of his poems, and here he died, A.D. 18, in his sixtieth year. His chief extant works are his "Metamorphoses," "Fasti," "Tristia," and "Epistles Ex Ponto," and some amatory poems.

Oxus (*ox'us*). A large river in central Asia, which flows into the Caspian Sea; now called the Jihoun or Amoa.

P

Pactolus (*pak-tō'lus*). A small river in Lydia, containing much gold in its sand (see "Midas"). These golden sands of Pactolus have become proverbial, and were a source of wealth to ancient Lydia.

Pacuvius (*pā-ku'vi-us*). The greatest of the Roman tragic poets; a native of Brundisium (about B.C. 220). He became celebrated as a painter as well as a poet. He lived for a number of years at Rome, but died at his native town at the age of ninety years.

Padus (*pad'us*). The principal river of Italy; now the Po.

Pæan (*pē'an*)—*lit.* "physician" (Gr.). The name of the physician of the gods. Later the name was transferred to Apollo, and afterwards it was applied to a choral song, hymn or chant addressed to Apollo, and also to a war song before battle or after a victory.

Pæones (*pē'on-ēs*). A powerful people of northern Macedonia.

Pagasaë (*pag'a-sē*) or **Pagasa**. A maritime town of Thessaly, where the Argo (see "Argonautæ") was built.

Palæmon (*pal-ē-mon*). A sea-god; originally called Melicerta (*q.v.*).

Palamedes (*pal-a-mē'dēz*). Son of Mauplius, and one of the Greek heroes who sailed against Troy. Having exposed Ulysses (*q.v.*) when he feigned madness in order to avoid going to Troy, the latter, who was famous for his craft, revenged himself by contriving to get a letter, purporting to be written by Priam, king of Troy, concealed under Palamedes' bed. Ulysses then accused Palamedes of treachery, the fatal letter apparently established the charge, and Palamedes was stoned to death by the Greeks. Palamedes is credited with having added four letters—*θ, ε, ι, φ*—to the original Greek alphabet of Cadmus, and also with the invention of quoits, dice, lighthouses, measures, scales, etc.

Pales (*pal'ēz*). The Roman protecting deity of flocks and shepherds.

Palici (*pal-i'si*). Twin sons of Jupiter and the nymph Thalia. They were worshipped in Sicily, in the neighbourhood of Mount Ætna.

Palinurus (*pal-i-nūrus*). The pilot of Æneas, who fell into the sea off the west coast of Lucania.

Palladium (*pal-lad'i-um*). Properly any statue of Pallas—i.e. Minerva; but the Palladium was an ancient image of the goddess at Troy, on the preservation of which the safety of the city was supposed to depend. Ulysses and Diomedes succeeded in carrying it off and afterwards took it to Greece. See "Troy."

Pallas (*pal'las*). The Greek name of Minerva (*q.v.*).

Pamphylia (*pam-fī'li-a*). A country on the south coast of Asia Minor, between Lycia and Cilicia.

Pan. The chief god of shepherds and flocks; son of Mercury, and the inventor of the syrinx or shepherd's flute. He was also god of woods, in which he dwelt, and occasionally appeared suddenly before travellers, whose consequent fright was hence called "Panic fear." Pan is usually represented as a being with horns, puck-nose and goat's legs and feet.

Panætius (*pan-ē'shi-us*). A celebrated Stoic philosopher, a native of Rhodes, the friend of Lælius and Scipio Africanus the younger. He died at Athens about B.C. 110.

Pandarus (*pan'da-rus*). A celebrated archer in the Trojan army.

Pandora (*pan-dō'ra*)—*lit.* "giver of all" (Gr.). A beautiful woman, made by Vulcan at Jupiter's command, who received presents from the gods—hence her name. She was the first woman on earth, and was designed to work the ruin of man in revenge for Prometheus having stolen fire from heaven and thus benefited mankind against the will of Jupiter. Venus adorned her with beauty, Mercury endowed her with boldness and cunning, and the gods, each and all, provided her with a combination of destructive powers wherewith to work out the ruin of man. Thus provided, Mercury took her to Epimetheus (*i.e.* afterthought), who made her his wife, forgetting, till too late, that his brother Prometheus (*i.e.* forethought) had strictly enjoined him not to receive any gifts from the gods. Pandora brought with her from heaven a box containing every human ill, which, with feminine curiosity, she opened, and out of it they all flew, to afflict mankind, Hope alone remaining.

Panoptes (*pan-op'tēs*)—*i.e.* the all-seeing (Gr.). See "Argus."

Panormus (*pan-or-mus*). A town on the north coast of Sicily, founded by the Phœnicians; now Palermo.

Pantheum (*pan-thē'um*). A celebrated temple built by M. Agrippa,

B.C. 27, and dedicated to Mars and Venus. It was situated in the Campus Martius, outside the walls of Rome, and is still extant.

Paphos (*pa'f-os*). A town in Cyprus; the chief seat of the worship of Venus.

Parcæ (*par'sē*). The Fates; called by the Greeks Moiræ (*moy'rē*). They were three in number, and their names were: (i) Clotho (*klō'tho*), the spinner of the thread of life; (ii) Lachesis (*lak'e-sis*), the disposer of lots in life; and (iii) Atropos (*at-ro-pos*)—*lit.* "the inflexible"—the fate that cannot be avoided. To these mighty goddesses both gods and men must submit. Sometimes Atropos is represented as cutting the thread of life spun by Clotho.

Paris; usually called Alexander (*lit.* "defending men") in the *Iliad*. The second son of Priam, king of Troy, and Hecuba. He was brought up on Mount Ida by a shepherd, who gave him the name Paris. He was afterwards called Alexander on account of the bravery he displayed in defending the flocks and shepherds. He married Ænone (*ē-nō'nē*), the daughter of the river-god Cebren. He soon deserted her, however, in the following manner. At the marriage of Peleus and the Nereid Thetis all the gods, with the single exception of the goddess of Discord, were invited. Annoyed at being thus passed over, she threw among the guests a golden apple—usually called the Apple of Discord—with the inscription, "To the fairest." Three were three claimants for it—Juno, Venus and Minerva. Jupiter ordered Mercury to take the three goddesses to Mount Ida, and submit the matter to the judgment of the shepherd Paris, hence giving rise to the celebrated "Judgment of Paris," which has formed the subject of so many masterpieces of art. In order to influence him in their favour severally, Juno promised him the sovereignty of Asia, Minerva renown in war, and Venus the most beautiful woman in the world for his wife. Paris decided in favour of Venus, and awarded her the golden apple. He then, under the guidance of Venus, sailed for Greece, to the court of Menelaus king of Sparta, whose wife, Helen, was the most beautiful of women. He succeeded in carrying Helen off, and so gave rise to the famous Trojan war, as all the chiefs in Greece joined with Menelaus in an expedition to fetch her back from Troy (see "Helen"). Paris fought with Menelaus before the walls of Troy, and would have been slain by him, had not Venus interposed and carried him off in a cloud. He was killed by the celebrated archer Philoctetes, who shot him with one of the poisoned arrows of Hercules. When wounded, he returned to his long-neglected wife Ænone, and requested her to heal the wound; but she refused, and he died in consequence.

- Ænone soon repented, however, and put an end to her own life. During the Trojan war Paris killed Achilles (*q.v.*).
- Parisii** (*par-i-si-i*). A people of Gaul, whose chief city was called Lutetia Parisiorum; now Paris.
- Parnassus** (*par-nas'sus*). A high mountain in Phocis (Greece), with two peaks, sacred to Apollo and the Muses. Near it was the town of Delphi; and on the mountain was the famous Castalian spring, also sacred to Apollo and the Muses, in which the Pythia, the priestess, at Delphi, used to bathe.
- Paros** (*par'os*). One of the Cyclades (islands in the Ægean Sea) celebrated for its white (Parian) marble.
- Parrhasius** (*par-ra'si-us*). A celebrated Greek painter, a native of Ephesus; flourished about B.C. 400. See "Zeuxis."
- Parthenon** (*par'the-nōn*). The usual name of the temple of Minerva at Athens, so called in honour of her as the *virgin* (Gr., Parthenos) goddess. It was built under the administration of Pericles, and dedicated B.C. 438. Phidias, the greatest sculptor of antiquity, directed the whole of the building. The Elgin marbles, in the British Museum, consist of parts of it.
- Parthenopæus** (*par'then-o-pæ'us*). Son of Meleager and Atalanta, and one of the "Seven against Thebes."
- Parthenope** (*par'then-o-pæ*). One of the Sirens (*q.v.*), and the name of an ancient city forming the site of the present city of Naples (Neapolis).
- Parthia** (*par'thi-a*). A country situated to the south-east of the Caspian. Its inhabitants, the Parthians, were celebrated as mounted archers, and their mode of warfare, which became proverbial, was to ride up rapidly to the enemy and hurl on them a shower of darts, then to beat a hasty retreat, shooting arrows backwards while the while.
- Pasiphaë** (*pā-sif'a-ë*). Daughter of the Sun and Perseis, wife of Minos and mother of Androgeos, Ariadne and Phædra; also of the Minotaur (see "Minos").
- Pasithea** (*pā-sith'e-a*). Another name for Aglaia, one of the Graces, or Charites (*q.v.*).
- Patara** (*pat'a-ra*). An important seaport town of Lycia, with a very famous oracle of Apollo, which spoke only during the winter.
- Patavium** (*pa-tav'i-um*). The most important city under the Romans, in the north of Italy. It was the birthplace of the historian Livy. It is now called Padua.
- Patroclus** (*pa-trok'lus*). The beloved friend of Achilles. Whilst

- Achilles remained inactive during part of the Trojan war, Patroclus was allowed by Achilles to lead the latter's Myrmidons against the Trojans at a critical time. Achilles, in order to enhance the effect, equipped him with his own armour and arms. Patroclus, whom the Trojans supposed to be Achilles himself, drove them back to the walls of Troy, where, however, he was slain by Hector. To avenge his death, Achilles quickly reappeared in the field, and slew Hector in single combat.
- Paulinus, C. Suetonius** (*paw-lī'nus sū-ē-tō'nī-us*). Governor of Britain A.D. 59-62, during which time Boadicea rose in rebellion.
- Paulus, L. Æmilius** (*paw'lus ē-mī'l'i-us*). Roman consul, B.C. 219-18. He perished at the great battle of Cannæ, in which Hannibal gained a great victory over the Romans, B.C. 216.
- Pausanias** (*paw-san'i-as*). Nephew of Leonidas. He was the leader of the Spartans at the memorable battle of Plataea, B.C. 479. His arrogance after this success became so great that Sparta lost her pre-eminence in Greece. He afterwards became involved in a treasonable correspondence with Persia, which led to his arrest and death, B.C. 470.
- Pausias** (*paw'si-as*). A celebrated Greek painter, a contemporary of Apelles, about B.C. 360-30.
- Pegasus** (*peg'a-sus*). The winged horse which sprang from the blood of the Gorgon Medusa, when her head was struck off by Perseus (*q.v.*). It was named Pegasus from the *spring* (πηγή) of Ocean, near which Medusa was killed. With a blow of his hoof he caused the fountain of the Muses (Hippocrene) to spring from Mount Helicon. Bellerophon rode him when he slew the Chimæra (*ki-mæ'ra*).
- Pelasgi** (*pel-as'gi*). The earliest inhabitants of Greece, who were spread likewise over a part of Asia Minor and other countries.
- Peleus** (*pē'lūs*). Son of Æacus, king of the Myrmidons in Thessaly, husband of Thetis and father of Achilles. The Nereid Thetis, who was his second wife, had the power, possessed also by Proteus, of assuming any form she pleased, a power she exercised in order to escape from Peleus. But the latter, having been taught by Chiron, held the goddess fast till she promised to marry him. At their marriage all the gods, save one, were present, and the uninvited one, the goddess of strife, threw the celebrated golden apple among the guests (see "Paris"). Peleus survived the death of his famous son Achilles.
- Pelias** (*pē'li-as*). King of Iolcus, in Thessaly. In order to get rid of his nephew Jason, who claimed the throne, he sent him to

fetch the golden fleece, thus giving rise to the celebrated expedition of the Argonauts (see "Argonautæ"). When Jason returned with Medea, the latter persuaded the daughters of Pelias to cut him in pieces and boil him, with the idea of thus restoring him to youth and vigour. In this way he perished (see "Jason").

Pelides (*pē-lī'dēz*). A patronymic of Achilles as the son of Peleus.

Peligni (*pē-lī'g'nī*). A people of central Italy, descendants of the Sabines.

Pelion (*pē-li-on*). A lofty range of well-wooded mountains in Thessaly. The giants heaped it on Mount Ossa, in their attempt to scale heaven (see "Ossa" and "Olympus"). The Centaur Chiron dwelt in a cave near its summit. The Argo (see "Argonautæ") was built from timber felled here.

Pella (*pell'a*). An ancient town of Macedonia, the birthplace of Alexander the Great.

Pelopidas (*pē-lop'id-as*). A famous Theban general, a friend of Epaminondas. He was killed in battle, B.C. 364.

Peloponnesus (*pē-lop-on-nē'sus*)—*lit.* "the island of Pelops" (Gr.). See "Pelops." The name given to that part of Greece which is south of the isthmus of Corinth; now called the Morea.

Pelops (*pē-lops*). Son of Tantalus, king of Phrygia, father of Atreus and Thyestes, grandfather of Agamemnon and Menelaus. When a boy he was cut in pieces and boiled to make a savoury dish to set before the gods, whom Tantalus, the favourite of the gods, had invited to a repast; but the gods would not touch it, and ordered Mercury to again put him into a cauldron, whereby he was restored to life. Being driven out of Phrygia, he went to Elis, a province of Peloponnesus, and there obtained the hand of Hippodamia, daughter of king Enomaus, whom he succeeded on the throne. He afterwards became so powerful that the whole peninsula was called after him "the island of Pelops." In order to gain Hippodamia (*hip-po-da-mī'a*) he had first to engage in a chariot race with Enomaus (*ē-nom'a-us*), a condition which the latter imposed on every suitor for his daughter's hand, as an oracle had declared that he would be killed by his son-in-law. His horses being swifter than those of any mortal, many a suitor had suffered death, the stipulated penalty of defeat. Pelops, however, bribed Myrtilus, the charioteer of Enomaus, to remove the linchpins of his master's chariot, the bribe being the promise of half the kingdom. In the race the wheels of Enomaus' chariot soon came off, and Enomaus was thrown out and killed. Pelops thus gained Hippodamia, but was unwilling to

keep faith with Myrtilus, whom he threw from a cliff into the sea.

Pelusium (*pē-lū'si-um*). A celebrated city at the eastern mouth of the Nile.

Penates (*pen-āt'ēz*). Old Latin guardian deities both of a household and of the state. The images of these gods were kept in the penetralia (*pen-e-trā'li-a*)—that is, the innermost or central part of the house. The Lares (*q.v.*) formed part of the Penates. On the hearth a perpetual fire was kept up in their honour, and the table, which was also sacred to them, always contained the salt-cellar and offerings of firstfruits for them.

Penelope (*pē-nel'o-pē*). The wife of Ulysses; celebrated for her constancy to her husband during his twenty years' absence from Ithaca. She was the daughter of Icarius and Peribœa, of Sparta, and was won by Ulysses in the following way. Her father promised her to the suitor who should win a foot-race; but when Ulysses was the successful competitor her father tried to persuade her not to leave him. Ulysses left her free to act as she pleased in the matter, whereupon she covered her face with her veil to hide her blushes, and thus intimated that she preferred to accompany him as her husband. By Ulysses she became the mother of an only child, Telemachus. During Ulysses' long absence she was the object of much undesired attention on the part of a host of importunate suitors, who declared that Ulysses must surely be dead. Penelope at last promised to make a selection of one of their number to be her husband as soon as she had finished a robe she was making for Ulysses' aged father, Laërtes (*lā-er'tēz*). This was only a ruse (generally referred to as "Penelope's web"), however, to put them off, as she undid every night the work done during the day. At last the secret was betrayed by one of her servants, and she was importuned more than ever. Ulysses now arrived home after twenty years' absence at Troy and in his subsequent celebrated wanderings, and came at first disguised as a beggar to see how the land lay. Having soon ascertained his wife's noble fidelity, he still further tested her by getting her to promise her hand to the suitor who could draw his bow. This none of them could do, so Ulysses took it up and slew them all. He then made himself known to Penelope, and went to see his aged father.

Peneus (*pē-nē-us*). The principal river of Thessaly, which flows in the valley of Tempe, between Mount Pelion and Mount Ossa, into the sea; also the river-god, who was the father of Daphne and Cyrene.

Penthesilea (*pen-thes-i-lē'a*). The young and beautiful queen of the Amazons, who fought against the Greeks before Troy, and was slain by Achilles.

Pentheus (*pen'thūs*). Grandson of Cadmus, whom he succeeded as king of Thebes. He was opposed to the introduction of the worship of Bacchus into his kingdom, and in consequence was torn to pieces by his mother and her sisters, who in their Bacchic frenzy imagined him to be a wild beast.

Perdix (*per'diks*). The nephew of Dædalus (*q.v.*), the inventor of the chisel, saw, compasses, etc.

Pergamum (*per'ga-mum*) or **Pergamus**—*lit.* "a tower" (Gr.).

(i) The citadel of Troy, often used poetically for Troy itself.

(ii) A celebrated city of Mysia, in Asia Minor, which possessed a splendid library—one that for a long time rivalled that of Alexandria. Here parchment (the word itself being derived from Pergamus) was invented. It was the birthplace of Apollodorus and the famous physician Galen; and one of the Seven Churches of Asia.

Periander (*per-i-an'der*). Tyrant of Corinth, B.C. 625—585. He was one of the *Seven Wise Men of Greece* (*q.v.*).

Pericles (*per'i-kleez*). The greatest of Athenian statesmen. Being the son of noble and wealthy parents, he had a first-rate education, and received instruction from such eminent men as Zeno, Damon, and Anaxagoras. In B.C. 469 he successfully opposed Cimon, whose fame decreased as that of Pericles increased; and ultimately Cimon was ostracised. Pericles was distinguished no less as a general than as a statesman, and on several occasions led the Athenians to victory, notably when he recovered the island of Eubœa, which had revolted from Athens. During the time of peace Pericles embellished Athens with those temples and other buildings which have gained for the city an imperishable renown (see "Phidias"). He left his wife, and lived with the beautiful and accomplished Aspasia. His enemies accused the latter of impiety, and only by the tears and entreaties of Pericles was she acquitted. Anaxagoras and Phidias were his intimate friends. He died B.C. 429.

Perillus (*per-ill'us*). A famous worker in metals, who made a brazen bull for Phalaris (*q.v.*), and was himself the first to perish in it.

Persæ (*per'sē*). The Persians, originally the inhabitants of the small district of Persis in Asia, afterwards of the great kingdom of Persia. The term Persæ is often, however, applied generally to the peoples east of the Tigris and Euphrates, and especially to the Parthians.

Persephone (*per-sef-on-ē*). The Greek name for Proserpina (*q.v.*).

Persopolis (*per-sef'ol-is*). The capital of the Persian empire, situated in the heart of Persis. It was one of the two burial-places of the kings, and also a royal treasury. Alexander the Great burnt it B.C. 331. Ruins of it still remain.

Perseus (*per'sūs*). Son of Jupiter and Danaë (*q.v.*). His most heroic deed was the slaying of the Gorgon Medusa, which he accomplished in the following manner. With the aid of Mercury and Minerva he possessed himself of the winged sandals, the magic wallet, and the helmet of Pluto, which rendered the wearer invisible, and further received from Mercury a sickle, and from Minerva a mirror. Thus provided, he rose into the air and made his way to the abode of the Gorgons. He found them asleep, and cut off with the sickle the head of Medusa, looking at her terrible form in the mirror, as a single glance would have immediately changed him into stone. Perseus placed her head in the magic wallet, which he carried on his back, and escaped in safety from the pursuit of the two other Gorgons, the helmet rendering him invisible. He then proceeded to Æthiopia, where he slew the sea-monster, and saved and married the beautiful Andromeda (*q.v.*). The latter having been previously promised, however, to her uncle Phineus, he and several armed companions made their appearance at the nuptials, and endeavoured to carry off the bride; but Perseus brought out Medusa's head, and they were all turned into stone. Perseus afterwards gave the head of Medusa to Minerva, who placed it in the middle of her breastplate or shield. In fulfilment of the oracle he accidentally killed his grandfather Acrisius (*q.v.*) with a quoit. He is said to have founded Mycenæ.

Persis (*per'sis*). A small district of Asia, forming the starting-point of the kingdom of Persia. See "Persæ."

Persius Flaccus, A. (*per'si-us flak'us*). A celebrated satirist in the reign of Nero; born A.D. 34, and died in 62, at the early age of twenty-seven. Six of his satires have come down to us.

Perusia (*pe-rū'si-a*). An ancient city of Etruria; one of the twelve cities that combined for mutual protection as the Etrurian Confederacy. It is now called Perugia.

Pessinus (*pes'in-ūs*). A city of Galatia; famous as a chief seat of the worship of Cybele.

Petronius, C. (*pe-trō'nī-us*). The boon companion of Nero, and the principal director of the pleasures of that infamous emperor. He committed suicide by opening his veins.

Phæaces (*fē-ā'sēs*). A fabulous people represented in the *Odyssey*

as inhabiting the island of Scheria (afterwards Corcyra; now Corfu), and famous as sailors. Alcinous (*q.v.*) was their king.

Phædon (*fē'don*) or **Phædo**. A disciple of Socrates, and the founder of a school of philosophy at Elis.

Phædrus (*fē'drus*). The writer of Latin fables (mostly derived from Æsop), of which 97 are extant. Originally a slave, he received his freedom from the emperor Augustus.

Phaethon (*fā'e-thon*)—*lit.* "the shining" (Gr.). Son of the sun-god (Apollo) and Clymene (*klī'men-ē*). Having obtained permission from his father to drive the chariot of the sun across the heavens for one day, he drove so near the earth that he almost set it on fire, his strength being insufficient to keep the horses in the right track. Consequently Jupiter hurled him down with a thunderbolt into the river Padus (Po).

Phalaris (*fal'ar-is*). An inhuman tyrant of Agrigento, in Sicily, about B.C. 570. Perillus made for him a brazen bull, wherein to roast alive the victims of his cruelty, and the artificer himself was the first to perish in it.

Phaon (*fā'ōn*). A boatman at Mytilene, who, originally an ugly old man, was made young and handsome by Venus, whom he had carried across the sea without payment. Sappho (*q.v.*) thus fell in love with him, and, on her love not being returned, threw herself into the sea.

Pharnaces (*far'na-sēs*). Son of Mithridates the Great, king of Pontus. His easy defeat by Cæsar (*q.v.*) near Zela, in B.C. 47, was the occasion of Cæsar's celebrated laconic message, *Veni, vidi, vici* (I came, I saw, I conquered).

Pharsalus (*far-sā'lus*). A town in Thessaly, near which Cæsar gained a decisive victory over Pompey (B.C. 48), which made him master of the Roman world. This battle is frequently called the battle of Pharsalia (*far-sā'li-a*).

Pharus or **Pharos** (*fa'ros*). An island near Alexandria, in Egypt, famous for its lighthouse.

Phæræ (*fē'rē*). A city of Thessaly; celebrated as the residence of Admetus (*q.v.*).

Pherecydes (*fer-e-sī'dēs*). A famous philosopher of Syros, about B.C. 544. He was an instructor of Pythagoras, and taught the doctrine of the Transmigration of Souls.

Phidias (*fī'di-as*). The greatest sculptor of antiquity; was born at Athens about B.C. 490. He was the contemporary of Pericles, by whom he was appointed director-in-chief of the building of all the celebrated temples (above all the Parthenon) and public

buildings erected during the administration of that great statesman. His greatest work of all was his statue of the Olympian Jupiter. Like Pericles, he became a victim of jealousy, and, on the charge of having introduced his own likeness and that of Pericles into the battle of the Amazons, depicted on the shield of the statue of Minerva, he was cast into prison, where he died B.C. 432.

Philip. The name of several kings of Macedonia, the most celebrated of whom was the son of Amyntas, and the father of Alexander the Great. He was born B.C. 382, and reigned B.C. 359-36. He was a very ambitious prince, and gradually widened his empire. Demosthenes, seeing the danger which threatened Athens, tried for a long time in vain to rouse the Athenians to a sense of their danger. At length, urged on by Demosthenes, the Athenians, allied with the Thebans, attacked Philip (B.C. 338) at Chæronea, where, however, the latter gained a decisive victory over the allied forces. A little later Philip was assassinated, a deed in which his wife Olympias was probably implicated. He was only forty-six years of age at the time of his death, and was succeeded by his son, Alexander the Great.

Philippi (*fī-lī'pī*). A city in Macedonia, on the borders of Thrace; celebrated in consequence of the victory gained here by Octavianus and Antony over Brutus and Cassius, B.C. 42.

Philoctetes (*fīl-ok-tē'tēs*). A very famous archer, a friend of Hercules, who gave him at his death the poisoned arrows without which Troy could not be taken. In the tenth year of the Trojan war he was specially fetched from Lemnos, where he had been detained by a wound, by Ulysses and Diomedes. On arriving at Troy, Æsculapius or his sons cured his wound. He slew Paris and other Trojans.

Philomela (*fīl-o-mē'la*). Daughter of Pandion, king of Athens. Tereus, king of Thrace, married her sister, Procne, whom he concealed, and by telling Philomela that her sister was dead succeeded in obtaining her hand in marriage. Philomela, however, soon ascertained the true state of affairs, and fled. Tereus followed her, and she became changed into a nightingale (the Greek word for which is Philomela). See also "Tereus."

Phintias (*fīn'ti-as*). See "Damon."

Phlegethon (*fleg'e-thon*)—*lit.* "the blazing" (Gr.). A river in the lower world, which ran with fire instead of water.

Phocion (*fō'si-ōn*). An Athenian general; born about B.C. 402. He frequently opposed Demosthenes in his orations against Philip of Macedon.

- Phocis** (*fō'sis*). A country of northern Greece, west of Boeotia.
- Phœbe** (*fē'bē*). A feminine form of Phœbus (*lit.* "the bright one"); applied to Diana, the sister of Apollo, as the goddess of the moon.
- Phœbus** (*fē'bus*)—*lit.* "the bright one" (Gr.). An epithet applied to Apollo as the god of the sun (see "Apollo").
- Phœnice** (*fē-nī'sē*); also called Phœnicia. A country of Asia, on the coast of Syria; famed for its commerce. Its inhabitants, the Phœnices (*fē-nī'sēs*) or Phœnicians, were regarded as the inventors of letters, also of arithmetic, astronomy, navigation, the manufacture of glass, and the coining of money.
- Phœnix** (*fē'nix*). Son of Amyntor, the teacher of Achilles, and his companion during the Trojan war.
- Phorcy** (*for'sis*) or **Phorcus** (*for'kus*). A sea-god, father of the Gorgons and of the Grææ.
- Phrixus** (*frix'us*). Son of Athamas and Nephele. Athamas having neglected Nephele (*nef'el-ē*), and married Ino, the latter persuaded him to sacrifice Nephele's son Phrixus to Jupiter. Nephele, however, enabled her two children, Phrixus and Helle, to escape by means of a ram with golden fleece, the gift of Mercury, which carried them through the air. Helle fell into the sea (see "Helle"), but Phrixus arrived safely in Colchis, the kingdom of Æetes (*q.v.*). Here he sacrificed the ram to Jupiter, and gave its golden fleece to Æetes, who suspended it to an oak tree in the grove of Mars. To fetch this golden fleece the famous expedition of the Argonauts (see "Argonautæ") was undertaken.
- Phrygia** (*frij'i-a*). A country of Asia Minor. Gordius and Midas were two of its celebrated kings. It was a chief seat of the worship of Cybele, the mother of the gods, who is frequently called Phrygia Mater.
- Phryne** (*fri'nē*). A celebrated Greek courtesan; flourished in the time of Alexander the Great (4th century B.C.). She was born at Thespizæ in Boeotia, but lived at Athens. Originally very poor, she acquired so much wealth by her extraordinary beauty that she offered to rebuild the walls of Thebes, which had been destroyed by Alexander (335 B.C.), on condition of inscribing on them, "Destroyed by Alexander, restored by Phryne the courtesan." She sat as model to Apelles for his great picture of "Venus rising from the Sea." Praxiteles, the sculptor, was one of her lovers; and she is said to have been the model of his celebrated Cnidian Venus, which Pliny and others declared to be the most beautiful statue in the world. Being accused of impiety, she was defended by Hyperides, one of her lovers.

- When it seemed that the verdict was about to be given against her, he rent her robe and displayed her lovely bosom, which so moved the judges that they acquitted her.
- Phthiotis** (*fthi-ō'tis*); called Phthia by Homer. A district in the south-east of Thessaly.
- Picenum** (*pī-sē'num*). A district of central Italy, bounded by the Adriatic.
- Picus** (*pī'kus*). Son of Saturn and father of Faunus. He was changed by Circe into a woodpecker, because he did not requite her love. The Romans regarded the woodpecker as a prophetic bird, sacred to Mars.
- Pieria** (*pī-er'i-a*). A district of Macedonia, in the north of Greece; celebrated as one of the earliest seats of the worship of the Muses, who are hence called Pierides (*pī-er'id-ēs*). Hence the following lines:—
 "A little learning is a dangerous thing;
 Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring."
 POPE, "Essay on Criticism."
- Pindarus** (*pin'da-rus*); usually called **Pindar**. The greatest lyric poet of Greece. Was born in Thebes, about B.C. 522. He was a contemporary of Æschylus. Of his poems only those have come down to us which were composed to celebrate victories gained in the public games.
- Piræus** (*pī-rē'ūs*) or **Piræus** (*pī-rē'us*). The principal harbour of Athens, about five miles from the city, with which it was connected by the famous Long Walls, under the direction of Pericles, about B.C. 440.
- Pirene** (*pī-rē'nē*). A noted fountain at Corinth, at which Bellerophon caught Pegasus.
- Pirithous** (*pī-rith'o-us*). Son of Ixion, whom he succeeded as king of the Lapithæ; famous for his friendship with Theseus. When Pirithous was invading Attica he was opposed by Theseus, king of Athens, for whom he soon conceived feelings of admiration, which afterwards deepened into a lasting friendship. At the marriage of Pirithous with Hippodamia (*hip-pō-da-mī'a*) the bride was seized by a drunken Centaur, and thus arose the celebrated fight between the Centaurs and Lapithæ (*q.v.*), in which, with the assistance of Theseus, Pirithous and the Lapithæ came off victorious. On the death of Hippodamia, Pirithous conceived the bold project of carrying off Proserpine, wife of Pluto. Accordingly the two friends descended into the lower world, but were seized by Pluto and chained to a rock, where they both remained till Hercules visited that region. Hercules then

delivered Theseus, who was suffering punishment merely on account of his friendship for Pirithous; but the latter he left to his fate.

Pisa (*pī'sa*). A city of Elis on the Alphæus, near which the Olympic games were celebrated.

Pisistratus (*pī-sis'tra-tus*). A celebrated tyrant of Athens. By various means he became master of Athens, and was afterwards expelled twice; but his third accession to power proved of a more lasting character, and his rule was terminated only by his death, which occurred in B.C. 527. A great lover of literature, Pisistratus compiled the first written text of the whole of the poems of Homer.

Pittacus (*pit'ak-us*). A native of Mytilene, and one of the *Seven Wise Men of Greece* (*q.v.*). He was famous as statesman, warrior, philosopher and poet. He lived about B.C. 640—569.

Platæa (*pla-tē'a*) or **Platææ** (*pla-tē'ē*). A celebrated city in Bœotia, near which the Greeks, under Pausanias, gained a great victory over the Persians under Mardonius, the latter being slain, B.C. 479.

Plato (*plā'tō*). The celebrated philosopher; born at Athens B.C. 429. He became, in his twentieth year, a disciple and ardent admirer of Socrates. After the death of the latter he travelled in order to acquire knowledge, and on returning to Athens taught in the gymnasium of the Academy, whence his school was afterwards called the Academic. Over the entrance to his house he placed the celebrated inscription, "Let no one ignorant of geometry enter here." Plato was the instructor of Aristotle. He died B.C. 347, aged eighty-one. Many of his works, on various philosophical subjects, and written in the form of a dialogue, are still extant. He was the first to conceive the notion of the immortality of the soul, which he elaborated in a very remarkable manner.

Plautus (*plaw'tus*). The most famous comic poet of Rome; was born about B.C. 254. Twenty of his comedies have come down to us. He died B.C. 184, aged seventy.

Pleiades (*plē'ya-dēz*). The seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione (*plē'yo-nē*). They were the virgin companions of Diana, and when pursued by Orion were changed into doves and placed among the stars.

Plinius (*plin'i-us*); usually called **Pliny**. The name of two celebrated men. (i) C. Plinius Secundus, often called Pliny the Elder; was born A.D. 23. He was probably one of the most laborious students that ever lived. He was a spectator of the

famous eruption of Vesuvius A.D. 79, in which Pompeii and Herculaneum were overwhelmed, when his great anxiety to see so extraordinary a phenomenon caused him to approach too closely and he was killed. Of his numerous works only his "Natural History" has come down to us. (ii) C. Plinius Cæcilius, often called Pliny the Younger, was the nephew of the foregoing; was born A.D. 61. He was a friend of the historian Tacitus. From an early age he showed great literary ability. Pliny's "Letters," in ten books, have come down to us, and are distinguished for the purity and elegance of their style.

Pluto (*plū'tō*). The god of the nether world; originally called Hades (*hā'dēz*), the name Pluto (*lit.* "wealth") being applied to him because corn, the *wealth* of early times, was sent from beneath the earth as his gift. He was the son of Saturn and Rhea, brother of Jupiter and Neptune, and the husband of Proserpine. He possessed a celebrated helmet, which rendered the wearer invisible, and which Perseus (*q.v.*) borrowed when he went to slay the Gorgon Medusa. Black sheep were sacrificed to him. Pluto was also called Dis (*dīs*), and Orcus (*or'kus*).

Plutus (*plū'tus*). The god of wealth; represented as blind.

Pluvius (*plū'vi-us*)—*lit.* "rain-bringing" (Lat.). A surname of Jupiter, to whom sacrifices were offered in times of drought. See "Jupiter."

Pœni (*pē'nī*). The Carthaginians; so called because descended from the Phœnicians.

Pollux. See "Castor."

Polybius (*po-li'b'i-us*). A famous Greek historian; was born about B.C. 204. After the conquest of Macedonia by the Romans he was one of the thousand distinguished Achæans who were taken as prisoners to Rome. Here he established a friendship with Scipio Africanus the younger. He died B.C. 122. Of his very valuable history, originally in forty books, five only have come down to us entire, the rest being known to us only in fragments.

Polycletus (*pol-i-klē'tus*). One of the most celebrated sculptors of antiquity, a contemporary of Phidias. He flourished B.C. 452-12. While Phidias was specially famous for his images of the gods, Polycletus was almost equally distinguished for his statues of men.

Polycrates (*pol-ik'ra-tēs*)—*lit.* "very mighty" (Gr.). Tyrant of Samos; celebrated for his good fortune, which was suddenly brought to a tragic termination. He entertained at his court numerous artists and poets, among whom was the famous

Anacreon. But in the midst of his prosperity he was enticed by Orestes to Sardis, where he was crucified, B.C. 522.

Polydorus (*pol-i-dor'us*). Son of Priam, king of Troy, and Hecuba.

Polygnotus (*pol-ig-nō'tus*). A famous Greek painter; born in Thasos. He came to Athens about B.C. 463 and received its citizenship.

Polyhymnia. See "Musaë."

Polyphemus (*pol-i-fē'mus*). Son of Neptune; was one of the celebrated Cyclops living in Sicily. He was a huge monster, having but one eye in the centre of his forehead, and ate human flesh. Being rejected by the nymph Galatea in favour of Acis, he crushed the latter under an enormous rock. Ulysses, during his wanderings on his journey homewards after the fall of Troy, was driven upon Sicily, and at once seized by Polyphemus, who shut him and his companions in the great cave in which he dwelt. In the evening he drove his flock into the cave, closed the mouth of the cave with a heavy rock, and ate two of Ulysses' companions for his supper. The next morning he led his sheep out to pasture, closing the mouth of the cave after him. The wily Ulysses then contrived and successfully carried out the following plan of escape. When the monster returned in the evening, Ulysses offered him some wine he had brought with him, and gave him enough to make him intoxicated. Polyphemus asked Ulysses his name, and the latter gave that of Noman. The giant then fell asleep, whereupon Ulysses and his companions, having made everything ready, bored out his eye with a red-hot piece of timber. Polyphemus roared out, and the other Cyclops dwelling on the island came to the mouth of the cave and inquired what was the matter; Polyphemus replied that *no man* had injured him, whereupon they all went away. Even now, however, Ulysses could not escape, the cave being closed by such a heavy rock, and had to wait till the following morning. Polyphemus then removed the rock, but sat by the opening and felt the back of each sheep as it passed out. Ulysses, whose name is synonymous with craft itself, had foreseen this, however, and he and his six companions safely passed out by clinging to the wool on the bellies of the sheep. They then made their way to their ships, and quickly put out from the shore. When a little way out Ulysses derided Polyphemus, whereupon the latter threw several immense rocks after him, one of which nearly struck his ship. See *Odyssey*, Book IX.

Polyxena (*pol-ix'en-a*). Daughter of Priam and Hecuba. She was beloved by Achilles, and sacrificed at the grave of the latter by his son Pyrrhus.

Pomona (*pō-mō'na*). The goddess of fruit and fruit trees. Her name is derived from Lat. *pomum*, fruit (of any kind).

Pompeia (*pom-pē'ya*). The first wife of Julius Cæsar, whom she married B.C. 67. She was divorced in 61, being suspected of an intrigue with Clodius.

Pompeii (*pom-pē'yī*). A maritime city in the south of Campania, at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, overwhelmed, together with Herculaneum and Stabiae, by an eruption of Vesuvius, August 24th, A.D. 79. While Pompeii was buried under a layer of ashes and volcanic mud, Herculaneum was obliterated by a stream of lava.

Pompeius (*pom-pē'yus*); usually called **Pompey**, his full name being Cn. Pompeius Magnus. The great rival of Julius Cæsar. He was born Sept. 30th, B.C. 106. He commenced his military career at the early age of seventeen, and in the war against the Marian party in Africa he distinguished himself as one of Sulla's most successful generals, and entered Rome in triumph in B.C. 81. He was consul with M. Crassus B.C. 70, and then threw up his allegiance to the aristocratic party and became an idol of the populace. Three years later, being invested with special powers, he cleared the Mediterranean of pirates, who had long been the terror of the Romans. In 66 he obtained the command of the war against Mithridates, king of Pontus, whom he easily defeated. He then made a series of conquests in the East, taking Jerusalem, etc., and on his return disbanded his army at Brundisium. He entered Rome in triumph on Sept. 30th, B.C. 60. Pompey, Cæsar, and the wealthy Crassus now joined together for united action, thus forming the first triumvirate. By this powerful coalition the aristocracy were for the time crushed, and it was rendered of a still more lasting character by the marriage of Pompey with Cæsar's daughter Julia. In 58 Cæsar proceeded to his allotted province, Gaul, while Pompey remained in Rome. While, however, Cæsar was gaining ever-increasing influence by his splendid achievements in Gaul, Pompey's power was gradually waning, and he saw that a struggle for supremacy was imminent between them. The death of his much-loved wife Julia, in 54, severed the last link that united them, and henceforth they were open enemies. Thus arose the civil war, particulars of which will be found under "Cæsar." Pompey was stabbed in the back, just as he was landing in Egypt, on Sept. 29th, B.C. 48, having just completed his fifty-eighth year. When Cæsar, who was in pursuit, arrived in Egypt, Pompey's head was shown him, the sight of which caused the great dictator to shed tears, and he put the murderers to death. Pompey was married five times.

- Pompilius, Numa.** See "Numa."
- Pomponius, Atticus.** See "Atticus."
- Pontus** (*pon'tus*). The north-eastern province of Asia Minor, along the coast of the Black Sea.
- Pontus Euxinus** (*uk-si'nus*), or **Pontus** alone. The Black Sea; often called the Euxine also. The word Euxinus (Gr.) means hospitable, and was a euphemistic term, as the navigation on the sea itself was dangerous, and the peoples on its coast very savage and barbarous.
- Poppæa Sabina** (*pop-pē'a sa-bi'na*). The remarkably beautiful, but profligate, wife of Otho, one of the convivial companions of Nero. The latter soon got rid of Otho, and, after divorcing and then putting to death his innocent wife Octavia, married Poppæa. Nero killed her by a kick.
- Porcia** (*por'shi-a*). Daughter of Cato Uticensis and the wife of Brutus, the assassin of Julius Cæsar. On the night before the fatal Ides of March (March 15th) she induced her husband to reveal to her the plot against the great dictator's life, previously wounding herself purposely in the thigh in order to show her courage, and hence impel him to communicate the secret. After Brutus had put an end to his life, in B.C. 42, she put an end to her own also.
- Porphyry** (*por'fi-rî*). A Greek philosopher, born A.D. 233, who wrote a celebrated work against Christianity, which was publicly destroyed by the emperor Theodosius.
- Porsena, Lars** (*por'sen-a*). King of Clusium, in Etruria, who marched with an immense army towards Rome with the object of restoring the banished Tarquinius Superbus. On arriving at the bridge over the Tiber, Horatius Cocles and two others appeared to withstand them. The story is narrated under "Cocles." This event happened very early in the history of Rome, but it seems highly probable that, instead of a great deliverance, Rome was completely subjugated by Porsena, and compelled to pay tribute.
- Portunus** (*por-tū'nus*) or **Portumnus** (*por-tum'nus*). The protecting god of harbours. See "Melicerta."
- Poseidon** (*po-si'don*). See "Neptune."
- Præneste** (*præ-ne'ste*). An ancient town in Latium, situated on a little hill, about twenty miles south-east of Rome. It possessed a celebrated temple of Fortune, with which an oracle was connected. It is now called Palestrina.
- Praxiteles** (*prax-i-el-ēs*). One of the most celebrated sculptors of Greece, who flourished about B.C. 364 and onwards. He

- excelled in his representations of the human female figure, his most famous work being a marble statue of Venus (the Cnidian Venus).
- Priam** (*pri'am*). Son of Laomedon, the famous king of Troy at the time of the Trojan war. The name Priam (Gr.) means the Chief, or Leader. He was the husband of Hecuba, and the father of Paris, Hector, Deiphobus, Cassandra, Polyxena, etc. On the capture of Troy he was slain by Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles.
- Priapus** (*pri-ā'pus*). Son of Bacchus and Venus. The god of fruitfulness in general, and the protector of flocks of sheep and goats, of bees, of the vine, and of all garden produce.
- Procas** (*prō'kas*). King of Alba Longa, and father of Numitor and Amulius.
- Progne** (*prok'nē*). Sister of Philomela (*q.v.*).
- Procris** (*prō'kris*). Wife of Cephalus (*q.v.*).
- Procrustes** (*prō-krus'tēs*)—*lit.* "the Stretcher" (Gr.). The name of a famous robber of Greece, who used to make all his captives fit into his iron bed, either by cutting pieces off their legs if they were too long, or by stretching them out if they were too short. He was slain by Theseus.
- Prometheus** (*pro-mē'thūs*)—*lit.* "Forethought" (Gr.). Son of the Titan Iapetus, brother of Epimetheus (*ep-i-mē'thūs*), or "Afterthought." The great benefactor of mankind, in spite of Jupiter. He stole fire from Olympus (heaven), and was the inventor of many arts, especially of working in metal and clay, whence he is said to have made man from clay. As a set-off against these advantages, Jupiter gave Pandora (*q.v.*) to Epimetheus. He also chained Prometheus to a rock, where in the daytime an eagle consumed his liver, which grew again during each succeeding night. From this perpetual torture he was delivered by Hercules, who killed the eagle.
- Propontis** (*pro-pon'tis*)—*lit.* "before the Pontus." A small sea uniting the Pontus or Euxine (the Black Sea) and the Ægean; now called the Sea of Marmora.
- Proserpina** (*pro-ser'pin-a*); usually called **Proserpine** (*pros'er-pin*); called by the Greeks Persephone (*per-sef'on-ē*). Daughter of Jupiter and Ceres, and queen of the lower world. Her father, unknown to her mother, promised her to Pluto, who carried her off by causing the earth to open beneath her as she was gathering flowers. In consequence of this, Ceres did not allow the earth to bring forth any fruits, and Jupiter was obliged to send Mercury into the lower world to fetch Proserpine back.

Pluto allowed her to go, but first gave her a pomegranate to eat. Having thus eaten in the lower world, she was obliged to spend one-third of the year with Pluto, remaining during the other two-thirds with her mother (see "Ceres"). Pluto and Proserpine ruled over the souls of the dead in the lower world.

Protagoras (*prō-tag'o-ras*). A celebrated sophist of Abdera, born about B.C. 480, and died about 411. According to Plato, he made more money by teaching than Phidias and ten other sculptors.

Protesilaus (*pro-tes-i-lā'us*). The leader of the Thessalians against Troy. He was killed by Hector.

Proteus (*prō'tēus*). A sea-god who had the power of assuming any form he pleased. He tended the flocks (seals) of Neptune, and at midday rose from the sea and slept in the shade of the rocks. At such times he was much sought after, his prophetic powers being highly valued. When seized by the person wishing to consult him, he, in order to escape, assumed several different shapes in succession; but, if firmly held, he speedily returned to his original form, and prophesied.

Protopogenes (*prō-toj'en-ēs*). A famous Greek painter of Caria, flourished B.C. 332—300. He resided at Rhodes.

Prusias (*prō'si-as*). King of Bithynia about B.C. 228—180. He hospitably received Hannibal, but afterwards betrayed him to the Romans. Hannibal, however, preferred a voluntary death to falling into the hands of his enemies.

Psyche (*sī'kē*)—*lit.* "the soul" (Gr.). The following beautiful story shows in an allegorical manner how the human soul is purified by misfortunes and prepared for the enjoyment of true and lasting happiness hereafter. Psyche was the youngest and most beautiful of the three daughters of a king, and by her beauty excited the jealousy of Venus. The goddess consequently ordered Cupid to inspire her with love for some utterly unworthy object; but instead of doing this Cupid himself fell in love with her. He accordingly visited her every night, leaving her always at daybreak. Her jealous sisters, however, made her believe that her midnight lover was a monster, and accordingly she one night fetched a lamp while Cupid was asleep, and was astonished to behold the lovely god. In her excitement she let fall a drop of hot oil on the shoulder of Cupid and so awoke him. He blamed her for her mistrust, and fled. In misery Psyche now wandered from temple to temple, inquiring after her lover, and at length came to the palace of Venus. Here she was treated with great severity and compelled to perform hard and menial tasks, which would have overcome her had

not Cupid secretly and invisibly sustained her. At length she overcame the jealousy of Venus, and, becoming immortal, was united to Cupid for ever. In works of art Psyche is represented as a maiden with the wings of a butterfly.

Ptolemaeus (*tol-e-mē'us*); usually called **Ptolemy** (*tol'e-me*). The name of several kings of Egypt. Ptolemy I., surnamed Soter (*sō'tēr*), the Preserver, reigned B.C. 323—285. (ii) Philadelphus (*fil-a-del'fus*), *i.e.* fond of brother or sister, B.C. 285—47. (iii) Euergetes (*ē-er'get-ēs*), *i.e.* the Benefactor, B.C. 247—22. (iv) Philopator (*fil-op'a-tor*), *i.e.* loving one's father (used ironically here), B.C. 222—205. (v) Epiphanes (*e-pif'an-ēs*), *i.e.* the Famous, B.C. 205—181. (vi) Philometor (*fil-om'e-tor*), *i.e.* loving one's mother, B.C. 181—46. (vii) Euergetes II., or Physcon (*fis'kon*), *i.e.* Big-belly, B.C. 146—17. (viii) Soter II., but usually called Lathyrus, B.C. 117—107 and 89—1. (ix) Alexander I., B.C. 107—90. (x) Alexander II., reigned but a very short time. (xi) Auletes (*au'le-tēs*), *i.e.* the Flute-player, B.C. 80—51.

Ptolemais (*tol-e-mā'is*). A maritime city of Phœnicia, south of Tyre.

Puteoli (*pū'te-o-lē*). An important commercial city on the coast of Campania, having mineral springs; now called Pozzuoli.

Pygmæi (*pig-mē'i*) or **Pygmies**—*i.e.* men of the height of a *pygme* (Gr.), *i.e.* 13½ inches. A fabulous dwarfish race, said by Homer to dwell on the shores of Ocean.

Pygmalion (*pig-mā'li-on*). King of Cyprus, who became enamoured of an ivory statue which he had made. Venus having answered his prayer to her to breathe life into it, he married the maiden.

Pylades (*pī'la-dēs*). Nephew of Agamemnon, and celebrated as the friend of Orestes (*q.v.*). He married Electra, the sister of Orestes.

Pyramus (*pī'ra-mus*). The lover of Thisbe (*q.v.*).

Pyrrhus (*pī'r'us*). See "Neoptolemus."

Pythagoras (*pī-thag'or-as*). A celebrated Greek philosopher; born at Samos, flourished B.C. 540—10. He devoted considerable attention to arithmetic and the theory of music. He believed in the transmigration of souls, and stated that he had previously been Euphorbus, a hero in the Trojan war. His great work was the founding of the system of philosophy which bears his name. His wife, Theano (*the-ā'no*), was a famous female philosopher.

Python (*pī'thon*). The famous serpent produced from the mud left after the subsidence of the deluge of Deucalion. It was slain

near Delphi by Apollo, who founded the Pythian games to commemorate the victory.

Q

Quintilianus, M. Fabius (*kwin-til-i-ā-nus*, *fā-bi-us*); usually called **Quintilian**. The celebrated Roman rhetorician; was born at Calagurris, in Spain, A.D. 40. He was pre-eminent as a teacher of eloquence. He died about A.D. 118. His complete system of rhetoric, in twelve books, is still extant, and is very highly valued.

Quirinus (*kwi-rē-nus*). The name of Romulus after his deification.

R

Regillus Lacus (*re-jill'us lā'kus*). Lake Regillus, in Latium; celebrated for the victory gained here by the Romans over the Latins, B.C. 498. See "Porsena."

Remus (*rē-mus*). The brother of Romulus (*q.v.*).

Rhadamanthus (*rad-a-man'thus*). Son of Jupiter and Europa, and brother of Minos. He was one of the three judges in the lower world, the other two being Æacus and Minos.

Rhampsinitus (*ramp-sin-i'tus*). An ancient king of Egypt, who preceded Cheops.

Rhea (*rē'a*). See "Cybele."

Rhea Silvia (*rē'a sil'vi-a*). Daughter of Numitor, and mother of Romulus and Remus.

Rhenus (*rē-nus*). One of the largest rivers in Europe; now the Rhine.

Rhesus (*rē-sus*). A Thracian prince, who went to the assistance of Troy. As an oracle had declared that Troy would never be taken if the snow-white horses of Rhesus once drank of the Xanthus and fed on the grass of the Trojan plain, Diomedes and Ulysses slew Rhesus on the night of his arrival on Trojan territory, and carried off his horses.

Rhodanus (*rod'an-us*). A large river in south-eastern Gaul; now the Rhone.

Rhodope (*rod'o-pē*). A lofty mountain range in Thrace, which, like the rest of Thrace, was sacred to Bacchus.

Rhodopis (*ro-dō'pis*)—*lit.* "rosy-cheeked." A celebrated Greek courtesan, a fellow-slave with Æsop of Iadmon. She afterwards went to Naucratis, in Egypt, where Charaxus, the brother of the poetess Sappho, saw and fell in love with her. He ransomed her from slavery by a large sum of money. Her real

name was probably Doricha, her usual name Rhodopis having been applied to her on account of her beauty.

Rhodus (*rō'dus*) or **Rhodes** (*rō'ds*). An island off the south coast of Asia Minor, celebrated for its Colossus, which was a gigantic bronze statue of the sun-god Apollo, seventy cubits high, which stood at the entrance of the harbour of its capital city, which was also called Rhodes. Its people were famous for their skill in navigation.

Roma (*rō'ma*) or **Rome**. One of the most celebrated cities in the world, situated on the Tiber in central Italy; founded by Romulus B.C. 753. It was originally built in a square form. Near it was the Sabine town of Quirium, whose people were united with the Romans during the reign of Romulus. Servius Tullius, the sixth king of Rome, completed the city, surrounding it with a line of fortifications seven miles in circumference, which comprised all the famous Seven Hills of Rome—the Palatine, Capitoline, Quirinal, Cælian, Aventine, Viminal, Esquiline. The city was entirely destroyed by the Gauls B.C. 390, but soon rebuilt. In the reign of Augustus it was so much adorned and beautified with temples and public buildings, that the emperor boasted that he had found the city of brick and had left it of marble. In the reign of Nero the city was two-thirds destroyed by fire (A.D. 64), but soon rebuilt on a better plan. During the time of Augustus (B.C. 44—A.D. 14), the population must have been upwards of 1,300,000, and during the reign of Trajan (A.D. 98—117), it probably contained close on 2,000,000 inhabitants. Rome was plentifully supplied with good water, brought from springs in the surrounding hills, and conveyed by fourteen aqueducts, of which some are in use even at the present day.

Romulus (*rom'u-lus*). The founder and first king of Rome; twin-brother of Remus, son of Silvia by Mars. Silvia was the daughter of Numitor and a vestal virgin: hence the twins were condemned to be thrown into the Tiber. This was done; but the cradle stranded, and they were suckled by a she-wolf. They were afterwards found by Faustulus, the shepherd of king Amulius, who handed them over to the care of his wife Acca Larentia. When grown up, they decided to found a city on the Tiber; but, in a dispute as to the site, Romulus killed Remus. When the city was built, it was found that women were very scarce. Romulus accordingly proclaimed that games were to be celebrated, and invited his neighbours, the Latins and Sabines, to the festival, during which the Roman youths carried off the maidens—this being generally referred to as "The Rape of the Sabine women." Hence arose a war between the two peoples, which was brought to a termination by the Sabine

women rushing in between the armies and praying them to be reconciled. After a reign of thirty-seven years, Romulus was taken up to heaven by his father Mars in a fiery chariot. He was then worshipped by the Romans as Quirinus (*kwi-rī-nus*).

Roscius, Q. (*ros-si-us*). A very celebrated comic actor at Rome. He was an intimate friend of Cicero, and by the exercise of his art acquired an immense fortune. He died B.C. 62.

Rubicon (*rōō'bi-ko*); in English, Rubicon (*rōō'bi-kon*). A small stream which formed the boundary between Italy proper and Cisalpine Gaul. Hence, when Cæsar (*q.v.*), who was governor of Cisalpine Gaul, crossed it at the head of his army, he, by that very act, declared war against Pompey.

Rutuli (*rōō'tu-lī*); the Rutulians. An ancient people of Latium; ruled over by Turnus, who was slain by Æneas.

S

Saba (*sa'ba*). A large town in Arabia Felix; celebrated for its frankincense. In the Old Testament Saba is called Sheba.

Sabini (*sa-bī-nī*); the Sabines. An ancient and powerful people of central Italy, whose country lay to the north of Latium. They were divided into the Sabini proper, the Sabelli, and the Samnites, the latter being the most powerful. Their predominant characteristic was their love of freedom. They became incorporated with the Romans under the general name of Quirites (*kwi-rī-tēs*).

Sabrina (*sa-brī-na*). The Roman name for the river Severn.

Sacriportus (*sak-rī-portus*). A place in Latium, where Sulla defeated the younger Marius, B.C. 82.

Salamis (*sal'a-mis*). An island off the west coast of Attica; now Koluri. Off its coast the Greeks gained a great and memorable victory over the Persian fleet of Xerxes, B.C. 480.

Sallustius Crispus, C. (*sal-lus'ti-us*); usually called **Sallust** (*sal'ust*). The celebrated Roman historian; born B.C. 86. He accompanied Cæsar in his African war, B.C. 46, but afterwards retired into private life. He died in 34. He wrote a history of Catiline's conspiracy, of the war against Jugurtha, etc.

Salmones (*sal-mō'nūs*). Son of Æolus and brother of Sisyphus. He presumed to imitate the thunder and lightning of Jupiter, and was consequently hurled down to Tartarus with a thunderbolt by the father of the gods.

Samnium (*sam'ni-um*). A country of central Italy, whose inhabitants, called the Samnites, were an offshoot of the Sabines.

Samos (*sa'mos*). A large island off the coast of Asia Minor opposite Ephesus; celebrated as the birthplace of Pythagoras and for the worship of Juno. Polycrates (*q.v.*) was one of its earliest tyrants (or absolute rulers). The capital city, also called Samos, had a magnificent harbour, and such a number of splendid buildings that in the time of Herodotus (B.C. 460) it was considered one of the finest cities of the world.

Samothrace (*sam-o-thrā'sē*). A small island in the north Ægean; the chief seat of the mystic worship of the Cabiri (*ka-bī-rī*), — divinities of which very little is known.

Sappho (*saf'ō*). A celebrated lyric poetess; born about B.C. 600, at Mytilene, in the island of Lesbos. She was a contemporary of Pittacus, one of the *Seven Wise Men of Greece*. Little is known of her life; the common story that she fell in love with Phaon (*q.v.*), and, on her love being unrequited, threw herself from the Leucadian Rock into the sea, being probably an invention of later times. Only fragments of her poems have come down to us, the finest of which, an ode to Venus, being, however, probably entire.

Sardanapalus (*sar-dan-a-pā'lus*). The last king of the Assyrian empire of Nineveh; notorious for his licentiousness, luxury and effeminacy. An attempt was made to dethrone him, when he suddenly appeared in a new character as a valiant warrior, and at the head of his army twice defeated the rebels. At length, however, he was forced to retreat and to shut himself up in Nineveh. Here he was besieged for two years, when, being unable to hold out any longer, he burned himself, his wives and concubines and all his treasures, in one huge pile, B.C. 876. This narrative, which is mythical, is in direct contradiction to both Herodotus and the Old Testament writers.

Sardinia (*sar-din'ya*). The largest island in the Mediterranean. In it grew a famous poisonous plant, the *Sardonica herba*, which produced fatal convulsions in the person who ate of it. These convulsions, curiously enough, caused a movement of the mouth as though the person were laughing, although he was really suffering intense pain: hence the term *sardonic*, applied to a forced or bitter laugh. Its inhabitants were called Sardi.

Sardis (*sar'dis*). An ancient city of Asia Minor, the capital of Lydia, on the Pactolus. It was a very early seat of Christianity, and was one of the seven churches of Asia.

Sarmatia (*sar-mā'shi-a*). A name applied to a country comprising the east part of Poland and the south part of Russia. Its inhabitants, who were a barbarous people, were called Sarmatæ (*sar'ma-tē*).

Sarpedon (*sar-pē'don*). (i) Son of Jupiter and Europa, king of the Lycians. Jupiter granted him the privilege of living three generations. (ii) Grandson of the preceding; assisted the Trojans in the Trojan war, but was slain by Patroclus.

Sarsina (*sar'sin-a*). A town in Umbria; the birthplace of the comic poet Plautus.

Saturnus (*sā-tur'nus*); usually called **Saturn** (*sa'turn*); called by the Greeks Cronos. A mythical king of Italy, whose reign was the "golden age." He was the son of Uranus (Heaven) and Gæa (Earth), the husband of Rhea, and the father of Jupiter, Juno, Pluto, Neptune, etc. He was the god of agriculture and of civilisation in general. He was dethroned from the government of the world by his son Jupiter. His temple in Rome was used as the state treasury.

Satyri (*sa'ter-i*) or **Satyrs** (*sa'ters*). A kind of wood-deities, resembling apes, with two goats' feet, and very lascivious. The older Satyrs were generally called Sileni (*sī-lē'nī*), and the younger ones Satyrisci. They were described as fond of wine, sleep, and music.

Scævola (*sē'vo-la*)—*lit.* "left-handed." A surname of C. Mucius, who made his way into the camp of Lars Porsena (*q.v.*), when he was blockading Rome, to kill him; but by mistake killed that king's secretary. Porsena ordered him to be burnt alive; but when the fire was kindled, Mucius thrust his right hand into it and held it there without flinching. The king was so struck with this exhibition of firmness that he ordered him to be set free at once.

Scamander (*ska-man'der*). A celebrated river near Troy.

Scamandrius (*ska-man'dri-us*) or **Scamander**. Son of Hector and Andromache (*an-drom'a-kē*), whom the Trojans called Astyanax (*q.v.*).

Scheria (*sker'i-a*). See "Phæaces."

Scipio (*sip'i-o*). The name of a distinguished Roman family, the most famous members of which were the two conquerors of the Carthaginians, viz.:—(i) P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus Major, born B.C. 234, who was unquestionably one of Rome's greatest men. He fought in and survived the fatal battle of Cannæ, where the Romans were defeated by Hannibal, B.C. 216. In 210 he was made Roman commander in Spain, and in his first campaign took the city of New Carthage. During the next three years he drove the Carthaginians entirely out of Spain. He then returned to Rome, and although but thirty years of age, was elected consul. His great desire to cross over to Africa and bring the Punic War to a settlement at Carthage itself was

at last gratified, and Scipio defeated the Carthaginians and their ally Syphax with great slaughter. The Carthaginians then recalled Hannibal; but Scipio gained a brilliant and decisive victory over him at Zama, a small town on the borders of the Carthaginian territory, Oct. 19th, B.C. 202. Carthage was now compelled to sue for peace. Scipio returned to Italy in triumph, and the surname of Africanus (*af-ri-kā'nus*) was conferred upon him. The battle of Zama was one of the most important in the history of the world: it brought to a termination the Second Punic War. (ii) P. Cornelius Scipio Æmilianus Africanus Minor, the adopted son of the elder son of the above; was born about B.C. 185. He was very fond of literature, and cultivated the friendship of the literary celebrities of his time. His friendship with Lælius has been immortalised by Cicero's celebrated treatise "On Friendship." When the Third Punic War broke out, he crossed over to Africa, and there distinguished himself both by his personal bravery and his military skill. He returned to Rome and was elected consul, Africa being assigned to him as his province. He at once sailed over and captured Carthage, after an obstinate resistance, in B.C. 146. He then reduced Africa to the form of a Roman province, and having returned to Rome, celebrated a great triumph. He thus brought the Third Punic War to a successful issue.

Sciron (*sī'ron*). A famous robber of Attica, slain by Theseus. He compelled those he robbed to wash his feet on the Scironian rock (which was named after him), and at the completion of the process kicked them over the rock into the sea. At the base of the rock was a tortoise, which devoured them.

Scopas (*skop'as*). A celebrated Grecian sculptor of Paros, who flourished from B.C. 395-50. He executed some of the bas-reliefs of the famous mausoleum at Halicarnassus, a portion of which is now in the British Museum. His most celebrated work was a group representing Achilles conducted to the island of Leuce by the goddesses of the sea. His group of Niobe and her children is still extant and is much admired.

Scylla (*sill'a*) and **Charybdis** (*ka-ri'b'dis*). The names of two rocks, opposite to one another, between Italy and Sicily. In the one nearest to Italy was a cave in which dwelt Scylla, who was a terrible creature (female) with six long necks and heads, each of which contained three rows of sharp teeth, twelve feet, and barking like a dog. On the opposite rock, Charybdis, dwelt a being of the same name under an immense fig tree. Thrice a day she swallowed the waters of the sea and thrice threw them up again. Between these rocks, Scylla and Charybdis, the sea was very narrow and very dangerous. Hence mariners had to

exercise great vigilance lest whilst avoiding Scylla they did not fall on Charybdis. This last expression is often used in speaking of cases where a middle course has to be carefully steered between two threatening difficulties.

Scyros (*sī'ros*). An island in the Ægean Sea, near Eubœa. Here Achilles—at the court of King Lycomedes—was concealed, dressed as a woman, by his mother Thetis, in order to prevent his going to the Trojan war.

Scythia (*sī'thi-a*). A name applied to the south-east parts of Europe beyond the Black Sea. Its inhabitants were a nomadic people, that is, herdsmen who roamed about in search of pasture for their cattle, and were celebrated for their skill as mounted archers.

Sejanus, Ælius (*sē-jā'nus ē'li-us*). The commander of the prætorian troops in the time of the emperor Tiberius. He gained such power over Tiberius, that he at length conceived the project of usurping the imperial power. He poisoned Drusus, the son of Tiberius, and proceeded to do other acts which at length aroused suspicion. He was deprived of his command, and afterwards executed, in A.D. 31, by order of the senate, his body being dragged about the streets and finally thrown into the Tiber.

Seleucus (*se-lū'kus*). The name of several kings of Syria, the first and most important of whom, Seleucus, surnamed Nicator (*nī-kā'tor*), i.e. conqueror, was the founder of the Syrian monarchy. He reigned B.C. 312—280.

Semele (*sem-el-ē*). Daughter of Cadmus and Harmonia, and mother, by Jupiter, of Bacchus. Juno, actuated by jealousy, persuaded her to ask Jupiter to appear before her in his terrible majesty as king of heaven. Having promised to grant whatever she desired, Jupiter did so; but warned her of the danger she would incur. The result was that she was consumed by the lightning; but Jupiter saved her child Bacchus.

Semiramis (*sem-i'ram-is*). The mythical founder, with her husband Ninus (*g.v.*), of Nineveh. She was possessed of great personal beauty, and endowed with distinguished prowess and ability. After the death of Ninus she reigned alone for forty-two years with far greater glory. She built the city of Babylon and the marvellous hanging gardens, which were one of the Seven Wonders of the World.

Seneca, M. Annæus (*sen'e-ka an-nē-us*). (i) The great rhetorician in the time of Augustus and Tiberius; was born at Corduba (Cordova) in Spain, about B.C. 61. He was wealthy, and belonged to the order of knights. Two of his works have come down to us. (ii) L. Annæus, the philosopher, son of the præ-

ceding; born at Corduba a few years B.C., and brought to Rome at a very early age. He soon distinguished himself as a pleader of causes, and eventually became the tutor of Domitius, who was afterwards the emperor Nero. On the accession of the latter, in A.D. 54, Seneca became one of the chief advisers of the young emperor; and, while checking Nero's vicious propensities, used his position to secure great wealth for himself. After Nero had put to death his mother Agrippina, whose authority he could no longer brook, he soon began to fret under the restraint occasioned by the presence of Seneca, at the same time being filled with envy at the great wealth of the latter. Seneca, seeing his danger, retired into private life, and occupied himself with philosophical studies. This, however, did not save him, and he was one of those put to death after Piso's conspiracy to dethrone Nero. Some of Seneca's philosophical writings have come down to us. He belonged to the Stoic school of philosophy.

Senones (*sen'on-ēs*). A powerful people of Gaul, whose chief city was Agendicum; afterwards called Senones (now Sens). They marched against Rome and took the city, B.C. 390; but were finally subdued by the consul Dolabella, B.C. 283.

Sequana (*sē'kwa-na*). One of the principal rivers of Gaul; now the Seine. It is 346 miles long.

Sequani (*sē'kwa-nī*). A powerful Celtic people in Gaul, who derived their name from the river Sequana, which had its source in their territory.

Serapis (*se-rā'pis*). An Egyptian divinity (male), whose worship was introduced into Rome, together with that of Isis, towards the end of the republic.

Seriphus (*ser-i'fus*). A small island in the Ægean Sea, where Perseus was brought up.

Sertorius, Q. (*ser-tor'i-us*). A general of Marius, who joined the latter when he besieged and entered Rome. His most remarkable achievements were, however, carried out later in Spain. He became the leader of the Lusitanians, the inhabitants of the western part of Spain, and for a number of years bade defiance to Rome. Metellus, who was sent against him, made no headway, and even when Pompey joined him with large reinforcements, Sertorius kept the pair at bay for five years. Jealousy at length prompted his assassination, in B.C. 72, by Peperna, one of the Roman officers who had joined him.

Sesostris (*ses'os-tris*). The Greek name for the great king of Egypt, who is called on the monuments Ramses or Ramesses. He was the third king of the nineteenth dynasty and a distinguished

conqueror. He reduced to submission Ethiopia, the greater part of Asia, and the Thracians.

Sestos or Sestus. A town in Thrace. See "Leander."

Setia (*se'ti-a*). A town in Latium, celebrated for its excellent wine. It is now called Sesse or Sezza.

Seven Sages. Same as *Seven Wise Men of Greece* (*q.v.*).

Seven Wise Men of Greece. The title applied to seven Greeks of the 6th century B.C., who were distinguished for their practical wisdom and their terse maxims or principles of life. Their names are as follows: Bias, Chilo, Cleobulus, Periander (in place of whom some give Epimenides), Pittacus, Solon and Thales. They were the authors of the following famous mottoes, inscribed in later times in the temple of Apollo at Delphi: "Most men are bad," Bias; "Consider the end," Chilo; "Avoid excess," Cleobulus; "Nothing is impossible to industry," Periander; "Know thy opportunity," Pittacus; "Know thyself," Solon; "Suretyship is the precursor of ruin," Thales.

Seven Wonders of the World. A name applied to seven very remarkable objects of the ancient world. They are usually given as follows:—(i) The Pyramids of Egypt. (ii) The Pharos (*pharos*) of Alexandria, which was a lofty lighthouse built by Ptolemy II. on the island of the same name, just opposite to Alexandria and united to it by a mole. (iii) The walls and hanging gardens of Babylon. The walls are described under "Ninus." The hanging gardens of Nebuchadnezzar were laid out upon terraces, which were raised one above another on arches. (iv) The temple of Diana at Ephesus. (v) The colossal statue of the Olympian Jupiter by Phidias. It was made of ivory and gold, and the god was represented as seated on a throne of cedar wood, adorned with gold, ivory, ebony and precious stones. (vi) The mausoleum of Artemisia (see "Mausolus"). (vii) The Colossus of Rhodes (*q.v.*).

Sibyllæ (*si-bil'le*) or **Sibyls.** Prophetesses, supposed to be ten in number. The most famous of them is the Cumæan, who was consulted by Æneas before he descended into the lower world and gave him the sop to throw to Cerberus, which, when he had devoured, threw him into a deep sleep and so enabled Æneas to slip by.

Sichæus (*si-khe'us*). Dido's uncle and husband; often called Acerbas. He was murdered by Pygmalion, Dido's brother.

Sicyon (*sis'i-on*). The capital of Sicyonia (*sis-i-on'i-a*), a district in the north-east of the Peloponnesus. It was for a long time

famous as the chief seat of Grecian art, and produced the distinguished painter Apelles.

Silenus (*si-lē'nus*). A name specially applied to a satyr (*q.v.*) who brought up and instructed Bacchus and was his constant companion. He is described as a bald-headed, jovial old man, generally intoxicated, and hence unable to trust his own legs to carry him safely. He generally rode on an ass. He possessed prophetic powers, which he could be made to exercise by surrounding him with chains of flowers whilst he was drunk and asleep.

Silvanus (*sil-vā'nus*). A Latin deity presiding over woods and forests.

Simonides (*si-mon'i-dēs*). A celebrated Greek lyric poet; born at Iulis, in Ceos, B.C. 556. At Athens, in 489, he conquered the great tragic poet Æschylus in the contest for the prize offered by the Athenians for an elegy on those who fell at the battle of Marathon. Late in life he took up his residence, by invitation, at the court of Hiero, king of Syracuse. He was a contemporary of Pindar. He died B.C. 467.

Sinon (*sin'on*). Son of Æsimus, who allowed the Trojans to take him prisoner, and then persuaded them to take the famous wooden horse into their city (see "Troy").

Sinope (*sin-ō'pē*). An important Greek colony on the shores of the Euxine (the Black Sea). It was the birthplace and residence of Mithridates the Great, who enlarged and beautified it. Diogenes, the famous Cynic philosopher, was born here.

Sirenes (*si-rē'nēz*) or **Sirens** (*si'renzē*). Sea nymphs, three in number, who had the power of enticing mariners to their destruction on dangerous rocks by their sweet music. In order to get his ship away in safety from them, Ulysses stuffed the ears of his companions with wax and then tied himself to the mast of the vessel, and did not release himself till he could no longer hear their charming voices. They dwelt on an island near the south-west coast of Italy.

Sisyphus (*sis'i-fus*). Son of Æolus and king of Corinth; notorious for his avarice and deceit. His punishment in the lower world was to roll to the top of a hill a huge marble block, which no sooner reached the top than it rolled down again: hence a never-ending punishment.

Smintheus (*smín'thūs*). An epithet of Apollo.

Smyrna (*smer'na*). A celebrated and flourishing city of Ionia, in Asia Minor. It is generally considered to have the best claim to the honour of being the birthplace of Homer.

Socrates (*sō'kra-tēs*). The celebrated Athenian philosopher; born B.C. 469; was the son of Sophroniscus, a statuary, and Phæ-narete, a midwife. In early life he followed his father's profession, in which he gained considerable proficiency. He was extremely ugly, his face resembling in a remarkable manner, as ancient writers testify, that of the drunken old satyr Silenus. Like the latter, he had a flat nose, thick lips, and prominent eyes (refer to "Zopyrus"). He had a remarkably strong and healthy constitution, and possessed great endurance. Of his life we know very little. He devoted the middle and later portion of his life to teaching; but he neither opened a school nor delivered lectures. He took advantage of every opportunity of guiding aright all those with whom he came into contact, urging specially the importance of avoiding all false appearance and conceit of knowledge. His uprightness and the moral courage he displayed in resisting the unjust decrees of the Thirty Tyrants procured for him the envy and hatred of several, who bitterly persecuted him. He was accused of corrupting the youth and of impiety, that is, of despising the gods whom the city worshipped, and of introducing fresh divinities of his own—chief among his accusers being Anytus (*an'it-us*), a wealthy and influential democrat. Socrates defended himself in a speech, which Plato, his most distinguished pupil, has preserved, under the title of the "Apology of Socrates." He was, however, condemned to death. Upon receiving his sentence the "divine Socrates," as he has been well called, addressed his judges in a noble speech, concluding as follows: "No harm can arrive at a good man, whether dead or living; his affairs are always under the direction of the gods; nor will I believe the fate which is allotted to me myself this day to have arrived by chance; nor have I aught to say either against my judges or accusers, but that they thought they did me an injury. But I detain you too long; it is time that I retire to death and you to your affairs of life; which of us has the better is known to the gods, but to no mortal man." Socrates met his death by drinking a cup of hemlock, the state poison of Athens, dying with cheerfulness and composure, B.C. 399, in the seventieth year of his age. Socrates' wife was Xanthippe (*zan-tip'pē*), who is said to have been of a very fretful and disagreeable disposition.

Solon (*sō'lon*). A famous legislator of Athens; one of the *Seven Wise Men of Greece* (*q.v.*); born about B.C. 638. At an early age he showed great poetical abilities. His first appearance as a politician was prompted by the proposed renunciation of all claims, on the part of Athens, to the island of Salamis, which had been claimed by the Megarians. Solon roused the Athe-

nians, and war was declared, Solon himself being appointed to conduct it. Although the Megarians were driven out of the island, a long struggle followed, which was settled by arbitration in favour of the Athenians. Soon afterwards Solon set himself to remodel the constitution of Athens. He repealed all the laws but one of Draco, who was the author of the first written code of laws at Athens, and introduced a great number of very beneficial reforms. His laws were inscribed on wooden rollers and on triangular tablets, and were deposited in the Acropolis. He made the Athenians give him a solemn pledge to observe his laws without alteration for ten years, and immediately set out to travel. He visited Egypt and afterwards Lydia, where he had that celebrated interview with the king which is narrated under "Cræsus." During his absence, however, the Athenians did not carry out their promise, troubles broke out, and Pisistratus (*q.v.*) seized the supreme power. Nevertheless, Pisistratus showed very great respect for Solon on his return, and frequently asked his advice on important matters. Solon died about B.C. 558, at the age of eighty.

Somnus (*som'nus*). The god of sleep; was a son of Night and a brother of Death.

Sophocles (*sof'o-klēz*). The second, in order of time, of the three great Athenian tragic poets; was born at Colonus, a village close to Athens, B.C. 495. Æschylus, the first tragic poet of Athens, was his senior by thirty years, whilst Sophocles himself was fifteen years older than Euripides. At the great festival of Dionysus (Bacchus), when dramatic contests were held, Sophocles, then but twenty-seven years of age, defeated the veteran Æschylus, who was so mortified that he left Athens and retired to Sicily. This supremacy he maintained for a number of years; but was at length beaten, in his turn, by Euripides, B.C. 441. Sophocles died in B.C. 406, in his ninetieth year. Of his hundred and thirty plays only seven have come down to us. They are considered to be the perfection of the Greek drama.

Sophonisba (*so-fon-is'ba*). The beautiful daughter of Hasdrubal, the Carthaginian general. Originally betrothed to Masinissa, king of the Numidians, her father gave her instead to Syphax, the rival of Masinissa. Masinissa, however, defeated Syphax, and then married Sophonisba, whose beauty won upon him. Scipio, fearing the influence she might exercise over him, refused to ratify the marriage and demanded the surrender of the princess. Upon this Masinissa sent her a bowl of poison, which she immediately drank, in order to avoid being led into captivity.

Soracte (*sō-rak'tē*). A high mountain, near the Tiber, in Etruria, on the summit of which was a temple of Apollo.

Sosigenes (*sō-sij'en-ēs*). The astronomer employed by Julius Cæsar to superintend the correction of the calendar, B.C. 46.

Sosii (*sos'i-i-ē*). The name of two brothers who were famous book-sellers at Rome in the time of Horace.

Sparta (*spar'ta*); also called Lacedæmon (*las-e-dē'mon*). The capital of Laconia, a country of Peloponnesus. It is said to have been founded by Lacedæmon, a son of Jupiter, and Sparta, the daughter of Eurotas. Menelaus, the husband of the celebrated Helen, was a king of Sparta. The Spartans, also called Lacones (*lā-kō'nēs*), were celebrated for their bravery. They had a pithy and concise way of expressing themselves, which has been preserved in our word *laconic*. Sparta finally succumbed to Rome B.C. 221.

Spartacus (*spar'tu-kus*). A Thracian, who, when chief of banditti, was taken prisoner and sold to a trainer of gladiators. He organised a conspiracy amongst his fellows to obtain their freedom, and seventy of them made their escape. Spartacus was chosen leader, and their numbers were swelled by runaway slaves. They were blockaded by a Roman army of 3000 men, whom they boldly attacked and put to flight. This success brought a host of new recruits, and for two years (B.C. 73-1) Spartacus and his followers defeated one Roman army after another and laid waste the whole of Italy. He was, however, defeated and slain by M. Licinius Crassus in a decisive action near the river Silarus.

Speusippus (*spū-sip'pus*). Nephew of Plato and his successor in the Academy, B.C. 347-39.

Sphinx (*sfiŋks*). A she-monster, who proposed a riddle to the Thebans, and murdered all who failed to guess it (see "Œdipus"). In works of art she is represented with a woman's bust on the body of a lioness. The word Sphinx (Gr.) means *the Throttler*, from her manner of killing her victims.

Stabiae (*stab'i-ē*). A small town near Pompeii, along with which it was overwhelmed by the great eruption of Vesuvius, A.D. 79.

Stagirus (*sta-gi'rus*) or **Stagira**. A town in Macedonia, the birth-place of Aristotle.

Stentor (*sten'tor*). A Grecian herald in the Trojan war. His voice was as loud as that of fifty ordinary men together: hence our word *stentorian*.

Stheno. See "Gorgons."

Strabo (*strā'bō*). A geographer; born about B.C. 54, in Pontus, in Asia Minor. He flourished during the entire reign of Augustus and the early part of the reign of Tiberius. His work on Geography, in seventeen books, has come down to us almost entire. He died about A.D. 24.

Straton (*strat'on*). A distinguished peripatetic philosopher, who made a special study of natural science. He was tutor to Ptolemy Philadelphus, and flourished about B.C. 288.

Strymon (*stri'mon*). A river forming the ancient boundary between Macedonia and Thrace.

Stymphalus (*stim-fā'lus*). A town in Arcadia; the haunt of the terrible birds slain by Hercules. See "Hercules" (vi).

Styx (*stiks*)—*i.e.* "the hateful, horrible" (Gr.). The principal river of the lower world, around which it flows seven times. Charon (*g.v.*) ferried the souls of the departed across it. By the Styx the gods swore their most sacred oaths.

Suessiones (*sues-si-ōn'ēs*). A powerful people of Gaul, near the modern Soissons.

Suevi (*sue'vī*). A great and powerful people anciently occupying the greater half of all Germany.

Sulla, L. (*sul'la*); surnamed Felix, the dictator; born B.C. 138. At an early age he developed a taste for literature and art which clung to him throughout life. He served with ability under Marius in Africa, and again with still greater distinction in the expedition against the Cimbri and Teutones. Marius, however, became jealous, and Sulla consequently left him in B.C. 102 and joined Catulus, the proconsul. Shortly afterwards Sulla returned to Rome, where he lived quietly for some years. In B.C. 92 the senate appointed him to proceed against Mithridates, who had usurped the throne of Ariobarzanes, king of Cappadocia. Here again he met with complete success. Marius and Sulla were now deadly enemies. This led the Samnites to strike a blow for their independence. Marius and Sulla, however, both took an active part against them. In B.C. 88 he was elected consul, and appointed by the senate to the command of the Mithridatic war (see "Marius"). He crushed the power of Mithridates, and then prepared to return to Italy, where the Marian party were at the time in the ascendancy. He crossed to Athens, and afterwards, with his army, landed at Brundisium (in 83), where he was met by a much larger force owning allegiance to the Marian party. Sulla, however, gained, by bribery and promises, numbers of the latter to his own side, and in the field met with his usual success. In B.C. 82 he met the Samnites and Lucanians, who

sought to take advantage of this social war, before the gates of Rome and completely defeated them with great slaughter, afterwards putting to death all that had survived. Sulla was now master of Rome and Italy. A proscription list was then drawn up, and a great number of Sulla's enemies, and also those of his friends, were put to death. About two years later, in B.C. 79, to the surprise of all, Sulla threw up his dictatorship, and retired to his beautiful estate at Puteoli. Here he passed the remainder of his life in literary and, it must be added, sensual enjoyments. He died in B.C. 78, in the sixtieth year of his age, his death being hastened by his dissolute mode of life.

Sulmo (*sul'mo*). A town in the country of the Sabines, the birth-place of Ovid.

Susa (*sū'sa*). The ancient capital of Persia.

Sybaris (*si'b'ar-is*). A Greek town in Lucania, notorious for the luxury of its inhabitants: hence our word *Sybarite*.

Syphax (*sif'ax*). King of one of the tribes of the Numidians. See "Sophonisba."

Syracusæ (*si-ra-kū'sē*) or **Syracuse** (*si'ra-kūs*). The chief city in Sicily, on the east coast; founded B.C. 734, by a colony of Corinthians and others. The celebrated Hiero was tyrant here, B.C. 478-67. The city was besieged by the Athenians, B.C. 413; but the armament of the latter was entirely destroyed. In later years, B.C. 212, a Roman army, under Marcellus, laid siege to it for two years, during which time they were much harassed by the destructive engines of war invented by the illustrious Archimedes (*q.v.*). Marcellus, however, took the city, which became from that time a town of the Roman province of Sicily.

Syria (*sū'ri-a*). A country of western Asia, lying along the east end of the Mediterranean Sea, between Asia Minor and Egypt. Pompey added it to the empire of the Roman Republic, B.C. 64, and made it a Roman province.

Syrinx (*si'rinks*). A nymph, who, being pursued by Pan, was metamorphosed into a reed, of which Pan then made his shepherd's pipe, usually called Pan's pipe.

Syrtes (*ser'tēz*). Two great gulfs on the north coast of Africa, both proverbially dangerous; the Greater Syrtis from its sandbanks, the Lesser Syrtis on account of its rocky shores. The Greater Syrtis (Syrtis Major) is now the Gulf of Sidra, and is referred to in Acts xxvii. 17. The Lesser Syrtis (Syrtis Minor) is now the Gulf of Khabs.

T

Tacitus, C. Cornelius (*ta'sit-us*). The celebrated Roman historian; born about A.D. 60, the exact time and place of his birth being unknown. He was patronised by the emperors Vespasian, Titus, Domitian, Nerva and Trajan. He married the daughter of C. Julius Agricola, the celebrated Roman governor of Britain for a period of seven years. He was on terms of most intimate friendship with the younger Pliny. He died about A.D. 117. Several of the works of Tacitus are extant, including his "History" (not quite perfect), his "Annals," and a "Life of Agricola," his father-in-law.

Tamesis (*tam'e-sis*). A river in Britain; now the Thames.

Tantalus (*tan'ta-lus*). Son of Jupiter and the nymph Pluto; father of Pelops and Niobe. Having divulged some of his father's secrets, he received a terrible punishment in the lower world. He was made to stand up to his chin in water, being at the same time afflicted with a raging thirst, and over his head hung branches of tempting fruit, yet when he attempted to drink the waters receded from him, and when he would pluck the fruit the branches immediately sprang out of his reach. Moreover, a huge rock was suspended above his head, threatening every moment to crush him. (Hence our word *tantalise*, meaning to torment by holding out hopes or prospects which cannot be realised.)

Tarentum (*ta-ren'tum*). An important Greek city in Italy, situated on the west coast of Calabria.

Tarpeia (*tar-pē'ya*). Daughter of the governor of the Roman citadel; was tempted by the gold bracelets of the Sabines, who, in the time of Romulus, were besieging the fortress, to treacherously open one of the gates. As they rushed in they threw their shields upon her and crushed her to death. The Tarpeian Rock (*tar-pē'yan*), from which criminals were hurled headlong, was named after her.

Tarquinius (*tar-kwin'i-i*). An ancient city of Etruria, and one of the twelve Etruscan cities.

Tarquinius (*tar-kwin'i-us*). (i) Originally named Lucumo; his father, Demaratus, being a noble Corinthian, who had settled at Tarquinii, where Lucumo and his brother Aruns were born. Lucumo inherited his father's wealth, married Tanaquil, a lady of the highest rank in Tarquinii, and afterwards set out for Rome, together with a large number of retainers. He was welcomed at Rome, and the Roman citizenship was conferred on both him and his followers, he taking the name of L.

Tarquinius. He rose high in the favour of Ancus Marcius, the king of Rome (B.C. 640-16), and when the latter died Tarquinius was unanimously elected to fill his place. His reign was distinguished by vigorous prosecution of war and the carrying out of useful and beneficent works in time of peace. He was murdered by the sons of Ancus Marcius, after a reign of thirty-eight years. He was the fifth king of Rome. (ii) **L. Tarquinius**, surnamed Superbus, *i.e.* the haughty, insolent, was the seventh and last king of Rome. Although a tyrant in Rome, he, by his able administration, greatly increased her power and influence. He defeated the Volscians, and, by a stratagem, took the town of Gabii. His fall was brought about by the base conduct of his son Sextus, who shamefully outraged Lucretia, the wife of his cousin Collatinus, during the latter's absence from home (for particulars see "Lucretia"). Collatinus, L. Brutus, and Lucretius all swore to avenge her dishonour. Brutus related the deed before the people of Rome, who were filled with indignation. They passed a decree banishing the Tarquins, root and branch, from the city, B.C. 510. Tarquin reigned twenty-four years. In order to regain his kingdom, he sought the aid of Lars Porsena (*q.v.*). After the failure of this expedition, he repaired to his son-in-law, Mamilius Octavius of Tusculum. The latter persuaded the Latin states to unite with him in declaring war against Rome. The Romans and Latins met by the Lake Regillus, where the famous battle (immortalised by Lord Macaulay in his "Lays of Ancient Rome") was fought which ended in the complete victory of the Romans, who were aided by Castor and Pollux (refer to "Porsena").

Tarracina (*tar-ra-si'na*). See "Anxur."

Tarraco (*tar'ra-ko*). A town on the east coast of Spain; now called Tarragona.

Tarsus (*tar'sus*). The capital of Cilicia, a district of Asia Minor. It was the birthplace of the apostle St. Paul.

Tartarus (*tar'ta-rus*). The place of punishment of the wicked in the lower world, as opposed to the Elysian Fields, the abode of the blessed. Sometimes it means the lower world generally.

Tatius, T. (*tā'shi-us*). King of the Sabines in the time of Romulus.

Tauri (*tauw'ri*). A barbarous people, living in the peninsula now called the Crimea, who sacrificed all strangers to Diana. Orestes (*q.v.*) and his friend Pylades almost perished in this way. The peninsula inhabited by the Tauri was named after them the Tauric Chersonesus.

Taygete (*tā-ij'et-ē*). Daughter of Atlas and Pleione, one of the Pleiones.

Tecmessa (*tek-mes'sa*). Daughter of Teleutas, king of Phrygia, and mistress of Ajax the Great.

Telamon (*tel'a-mōn*). Son of Æacus and brother of Peleus. He was king of Salamis and father of Ajax the Great (or Telamoni) and of Teucer, the celebrated archer. He was one of the Argonauts, and took part in the Calydonian boar hunt.

Telegonus (*te-leg'on-us*). Son of Ulysses and Circe. He killed his father without knowing it. See "Ulysses."

Telemachus (*tē-lem'ak-us*). Son of Ulysses (*q.v.*) and Penelope.

Telephus (*tē'le-fus*). Son of Hercules and king of Mysia. He married Laodice, daughter of Priam, king of Troy. He was wounded by the spear of Achilles, but was afterwards cured by its rust.

Tempe (*tem'pē*). A lovely and picturesque valley in Thessaly, between Mount Olympus and Mount Ossa, and through which the river Peneus ran.

Tenedos (*ten'e-dos*). A small island in the Ægean Sea, off the coast of Troas. Hither the Greeks brought their fleet when they pretended to sail away from Troy (*q.v.*).

Teos (*tē'os*). A town on the coast of Ionia, the birthplace of Anacreon (*q.v.*).

Terentia (*te-ren'shi-a*). Wife of Cicero, the orator. Her husband divorced her in B.C. 46.

Terentius Afer, P. (*te-ren'shi-us d'fer*); usually called **Terence** (*ter'ens*). A celebrated comic poet; born at Carthage B.C. 195. Originally a slave, he was handsomely treated by his master, P. Terentius Lucanus, a Roman senator, who gave him a splendid education and finally his freedom. In compliance with the usual rule, Terence then assumed his patron's name, having been previously called Publius. He soon made a name for himself, his first play, the *Andria*, being very successful. He was admitted to the friendship, on equal terms, of Lælius and the younger Scipio. After residing for a number of years at Rome, he went to Greece and never returned to Italy. He died B.C. 159, aged thirty-five. Six of his comedies are extant, and they are all distinguished for the remarkable purity of their Latin.

Tereus (*tē'rūs*). Son of Mars, king of Thrace and husband of Procne, by whom he became the father of Itys. He hid Procne and married Philomela (*q.v.*). Procne killed her son Itys and served him up in a dish to Tereus. She then fled with her sister

Philomela. Procne was afterwards changed into a swallow, Philomela into a nightingale, and Tereus into a hawk.

Terpsichore. See "Musæ."

Tethys (*tē'this*). Wife of Oceanus and mother of the sea-nymphs and sea-gods.

Teucer (*tū'ser*). (i) Brother of Ajax the Great, and the most skillful archer among the Greeks before Troy. (ii) The first king of Troy: whence the Trojans are sometimes called Teuceri.

Teutones (*tū'ton-ēs*) or **Teutoni** (*tū'ton-i*). A powerful people of Germany.

Thais (*thā'is*). A celebrated courtesan of Athens, who accompanied Alexander the Great in his expedition into Asia.

Thales (*thal'ēs*), of Miletus. The celebrated Grecian philosopher; born about B.C. 636, and died about 546. He was one of the *Seven Wise Men of Greece* (*q.v.*). He is said to have predicted an eclipse of the sun. He maintained that water is the origin of all things, and the substance into which all things are ultimately resolved. By rubbing a piece of amber, and noticing that it then possessed the power of attracting light bodies, Thales laid the foundation of the science of electricity—the latter word being derived from *electron*, the Greek word for amber.

Thalia. See "Musæ."

Thamyra (*tham'i-ras*). A Thracian poet, who presumptuously entered into a contest with the Muses, and, being vanquished, was deprived of his sight.

Thasos (*thas'os*) or **Thasus**. An island in the Ægean Sea, off the coast of Thrace.

Thebæ (*thē'bē*) or **Thebes** (*thēbs*). The name of two very ancient and important cities, one in Upper Egypt, the other in Greece. (i) The former (called in Scripture No or No Ammon) was the capital of Thebais, or Upper Egypt, and, for a considerable period, of the whole country. It stood on both banks of the Nile. It was at the height of its splendour about B.C. 1600, being then the capital of Egypt and a chief seat of the worship of Ammon, an Egyptian divinity afterwards identified with Jupiter. The city was fourteen miles in circumference, and its ruins are perhaps the grandest in the world. (ii) The latter, Thebes in Greece, was the capital of Bœotia, and was founded by Cadmus. Here Bacchus and Hercules were born; and here Œdipus met his tragic fate. During the mythical ages, in fact, no city in Greece was more famous than Thebes.

Themis (*them'is*). The goddess of justice and of prophecy. She is generally represented holding a cornucopia and a pair of scales.

Themistocles (*the-mis'to-klēs*). A celebrated Athenian statesman and general; born about B.C. 514. He soon made himself a political leader, and when Xerxes invaded Greece he was appointed to the command of the Athenian fleet. He obtained a great victory over the Persians in the celebrated battle fought off the coast of Salamis, B.C. 480. A few years later, however, he was accused of peculation, and after being ostracised, retired to Argos. He then entered into a traitorous correspondence with Artaxerxes, king of Persia (Xerxes being dead), but died before carrying out any plan he may have formed. He died in B.C. 449, aged sixty-five.

Theocritus (*the-ok'rit-us*), of Syracuse; a famous bucolic poet. He visited Alexandria, and was patronised by Ptolemy Philadelphus (about B.C. 285). He then returned to Syracuse, and wrote the pastoral poems that have made his name famous.

Theophrastus (*the-o'fras-tus*). A Grecian philosopher, a disciple of Plato and Aristotle. He was the favourite pupil of the latter, who named him his successor in the presidency of the Lyceum, and also left him his library. He achieved great distinction, and had no fewer than two thousand disciples. He died in B.C. 287, after being president of the Academy for thirty-five years. Of his numerous works only two (one being "On Plants") have come down to us.

Thermodon (*ther-mō'don*). A small river of Pontus, on which dwelt the Amazons.

Thermopylæ (*ther-mop'i-lē*)—*i.e.* the hot gates (Gr.). The famous pass between Thessaly and Locris, where Leonidas fell (see "Leonidas"). The place derived its name from the numerous hot springs around the pass.

Thersites (*ther-sī'tēs*). A Greek before Troy, notorious for his ugliness and scurrility. He was killed by Achilles.

Theseus (*thē'sūs*). The great legendary hero of Attica; was the son of Ægeus, king of Athens, and of Æthra. He went of his own accord as part of the yearly tribute of Athens to the Minotaur (*q.v.*). Ariadne, the daughter of Minos, however, fell in love with the hero, and gave him a sword wherewith he slew the monster, and a clue of thread by means of which he found his way out of the labyrinth. Theseus then sailed away in company with Ariadne, but he abandoned her (see "Ariadne") in the island of Naxos. When approaching Attica, he forgot to hoist the white sail, as a token of success, and so caused the death of his father (see "Ægeus"). Theseus thus became king

of Athens. His life was full of adventure. He was an Argonaut, and took part in the Calydonian boar hunt. His friendship with Pirithous is proverbial. He even accompanied Pirithous into the lower world with the object of carrying off Proserpine (see "Pirithous"). On his return from the lower world he found himself unable to re-establish himself as king of Athens, and retired to the island of Scyros, where he was killed by Lycomedes, the king, who treacherously thrust him down a rock.

Thespiae (*thes'pi-ē*). An ancient town in Bœotia. Near it was Mount Helicon.

Thespis (*thes'pis*). The famous father of Greek tragedy; his first representation was in B.C. 535. He invented the mask for the use of actors.

Thessalia (*thes-sā'li-a*) or **Thessaly** (*thess'al-i*). The largest and most northerly district of Greece.

Thessalonica (*thess-al-on-i'ka*). A maritime city of Macedonia. It was so named by Cassander (about B.C. 315) in honour of his wife, who was the sister of Alexander the Great. Its former name was Therma. St. Paul visited it about A.D. 53.

Thetis (*thel'is*). A sea-nymph; daughter of Nereus and Doris, wife of Peleus and mother of Achilles. At her wedding with Peleus occurred the celebrated incident of the Golden Apple (see "Paris").

Thisbe (*this'be*). A beautiful maiden of Babylon, beloved by Pyramus (*pī'ra-mus*). Their parents being averse to their union, they used to converse secretly through a hole in the wall, as they lived in adjoining houses. Once they agreed to meet at the tomb of Ninus. Thisbe arrived first, but perceiving a lioness devouring an ox, she took to flight. While running she lost her garment, which the lioness seized and soiled with blood. Meanwhile Pyramus came on the scene, and finding her garment soiled with blood, he imagined that she had been slain, and killed himself. Thisbe returned later, and finding the dead body of her lover, killed herself also.

Thracia (*thrā'si-a*) or **Thrace**. An extensive country between the Ægean Sea, the Euxine (*i.e.* the Black Sea) and the Danube.

Thucydides (*thū-sid'id-ēz*). The great Athenian historian; was born in B.C. 471. He lived twenty years in exile. His history is much valued for its exactitude and faithfulness.

Thule (*thū'lē*). An island supposed by the ancients to be the most northerly point in the whole earth. Some suppose it to have been Iceland; others one of the Shetland group.

Thurii (*thū'ri-i*). A Greek city in Lucania, a district of Lower Italy; built B.C. 443, near the site of Sybaris, which had been destroyed more than sixty years before. The historian Herodotus assisted in the building of it.

Thyestes (*thi-es'tēz*). Son of Pelops, brother of Atreus and father of Ægisthus.

Thymele (*thim'el-ē*). A celebrated actress in the reign of Domitian.

Thyone (*thi-ō'nē*). The name given to Semele when she was fetched from the lower world by her son Bacchus and placed among the immortals.

Tiberis (*tib'er-is*), **Tibris** (*tib'ris*) or **Tiberinus** (*tib'er-i'nus*). The chief river in central Italy, on which stood Rome. It was so named after Tiberinus, a mythical king of Alba, who was drowned whilst crossing it. Its former name was Albula.

Tiberius (*ti-bē'ri-us*). Roman emperor A.D. 14—37. His full name was Tiberius Claudius Nero Cæsar. He was the son of T. Claudius Nero (not the emperor Nero) and Livia, who afterwards married the emperor Augustus. He was carefully educated by Augustus, whose daughter Julia he married. In A.D. 4 he was adopted by Augustus, who had no child but Julia, and from that time was in command of the Roman armies. On the death of Augustus he became emperor without any opposition. Although of a very suspicious nature, Tiberius practically handed over the government of the state to Sejanus (*q.v.*), and then retired permanently from Rome, going in A.D. 26 into Campania, and in the following year to the island of Capræ, situated near the Campanian coast. He at length saw through the ambitious plans of Sejanus, who, in 31, was put to death, together with his friends and supporters. From this time Rome was in a state of anarchy till the death of Tiberius, who was smothered on March 16th, 37.

Tibullus, Albius (*ti-bul'ius al'bi-us*). A celebrated Roman elegiac poet; born about B.C. 54. His patron was Messala, who was one of the chief generals and friends of the emperor Augustus. Tibullus was a great friend of Horace.

Tibur (*tī'bur*). An ancient town of Latium on the Anio; now Tivoli. The emperor Hadrian had a magnificent villa here, and in its delightful neighbourhood stood the favourite country house of Horace.

Ticinus (*tī-sī'nus*). A river in Cisalpine Gaul, famous for a victory (his first) gained by Hannibal over the Romans upon its banks, B.C. 218.

Tigris (*tī'grīs*). A large river of western Asia, east of the Euphrates, which falls into it.

Timæus (*tī-mē'us*). A historian; born about B.C. 352, and died about 256. He wrote a history of Sicily, where he was born, from the earliest times to B.C. 264.

Timoleon (*tī-mō'le-on*). A celebrated Corinthian general, who, in B.C. 344, defeated, with a small army, a great host of Carthaginians under Hasdrubal and Hamilcar in Sicily.

Timon (*tī'mon*). A celebrated misanthrope of Athens; lived in the time of the Peloponnesian war, about B.C. 420. Meeting with much ingratitude and many disappointments, he lived in seclusion, seeing no one except Alcibiades.

Timotheus (*tī-moth'ūs*), of Miletus. A celebrated musician; born B.C. 446, and died in 357.

Tiresias (*tī-res'i-as*). A celebrated blind soothsayer of Thebes. He was blind from his seventh year; but lived to a great age. He was one of the most famous soothsayers in all antiquity.

Tiryns (*tī'rins*). A town in Argolis; one of the most ancient in all Greece, where Hercules was brought up. Remains of the city are still to be seen.

Tisiphone. See "Furiæ."

Titanes (*tī-tā'nēs*). The Titans; the six sons and six daughters of Uranus (Heaven) and Ge (Earth), who contended with Jupiter for the sovereignty of heaven, but were overcome by him and precipitated into Tartarus.

Tithonus (*tī-thō'nus*). Son of Laomedon and brother of Priam. He was beloved by the goddess Aurora, who endowed him with immortality, but not with eternal youth. Consequently, with the gradual decay of nature, he became at length a decrepit old man, whose immortality with ever-weakening physical vigour became a terrible burden to him. Aurora eventually changed him into a grasshopper.

Titus (*tī'tus*). Roman emperor A.D. 79—81. His full name was Titus Flavius Sabinus Vespasianus (*flā'vī-us sa-bī'nus ves-pā-shi-ā'nus*). He was the son of Vespasian and Flavia Domitilla. He besieged and captured Jerusalem on Sept. 8th, A.D. 70, during the reign of his father. In the following year he returned to Italy, and became the associate of Vespasian in the government, receiving at the same time the title of Cæsar. In 79 he succeeded his father as emperor, and, contrary to all anticipation, proved a wise and beneficent ruler. In the first year of his reign occurred the terrible eruption of Vesuvius, which overwhelmed Pompeii and Herculaneum. Titus completed the

Colosseum, the huge amphitheatre commenced by Vespasian, and erected the baths that were called by his name.

Tmolus (*tmō'lus*). A mountain of Lydia in which the Pactolus rises, producing excellent wines.

Tomi (*tom'i*) or **Tomis** (*tom'is*). A town of Thrace, on the Euxine (Black Sea); celebrated as the place to which Ovid was banished.

Tomyris (*tō'mi-ris*). A queen of the Massagetæ, by whom Cyrus the Elder, the founder of the Persian empire, was slain in battle, B.C. 529.

Trajan (*trā'jan*). Roman emperor A.D. 98—117. His full name was M. Ulpius Trajanus (*ul'pī-us trā-jā'nus*). He was born near Seville on Sept. 18th, 52. He was adopted by, and succeeded, the emperor Nerva. He prosecuted several wars abroad with vigour and success, and did not neglect the arts of peace. He made several important roads, built libraries at Rome and a theatre in the field of Mars (Campus Martius), the place of assembly of the Roman people when electing magistrates. His great work, however, was the Forum Trajanum, in the centre of which was placed the famous Column of Trajan.

Trasimenus (*tra-si-mē'nus*). A lake in Etruria, on the shores of which Hannibal gained a great victory over the Romans, B.C. 217.

Trebia (*trēb'i-a*). A southern tributary of the Padus (Po), on the banks of which Hannibal defeated the Romans, B.C. 218.

Treviri (*trē'vi-rī*). A powerful people in Gallia Belgica (Belgic Gaul), famous for their cavalry. They were faithful allies of the Romans.

Trinacria (*tri-nak'ri-a*). A name applied by Homer to Sicily on account of its *three promontories* (Gr.).

Triptolemus (*trip-tol'em-us*). Son of Celeus, king of Eleusis. He was the favourite of Ceres, and the inventor of the plough and agriculture: hence introduced civilisation, which follows the latter. He introduced the worship of Ceres.

Triton (*trī'ton*). A sea-god; son of Neptune, who blows through a shell to calm the sea. He is represented with a man's head and body, the lower part being that of a fish.

Troas (*trō'as*). The region about Troy (or Ilium), forming one of the five parts into which Mysia, a district occupying the north-west corner of Asia Minor, was divided. Troas is frequently called *The Troad*.

Troglodytes (*trō'glo-dīts*)—*lit.* "those who creep into holes" (Gr.).

The name applied by the Greeks to an Æthiopian tribe who dwelt in holes or caves.

Troilus (*trō'il-us*). Son of Priam and Hecuba; slain by Achilles.

Troja (*trō'ja*) or **Troy**; called by the Greeks **Ilum** (*ī'li-um*). A city of Asia Minor, situated in the Troad, famous for its ten years' siege by the Greeks. The name Troy was derived from king Tros (*trōs*), who gave his name originally to the district (Troas) and the people; Ilum from Ilus, son of Tros, who founded the city—which, however, was also called, after his father, Troy. The Trojan war forms the subject of Homer's immortal poem, the *Iliad*. The history of this celebrated war may be briefly told as follows. The war arose from the abduction of Helen, wife of Menelaus, king of Sparta, and the most beautiful woman of her time, by Paris, son of Priam, king of Troy. The cause of her abduction is given under "Paris" and "Helen." All the chiefs of Greece, who had been former suitors of Helen, joined Menelaus in an expedition to Troy to fetch her back. They accordingly massed all their forces and sailed for the coast of Troas. Even the gods took an active part in the contest: Juno and Minerva, owing to the judgment of Paris, were hostile to the Trojans, and accordingly sided with the Greeks; whilst Venus, to whom Paris had awarded the golden apple, took the side of the Trojans. The innumerable incidents of the siege itself must be passed over; only the remarkable way in which, after a ten years' siege, the city was finally taken, must be told. The city contained an ancient statue of Pallas (*i.e.* Minerva), called the Palladium (*g.v.*), on the preservation of which the safety of the city was supposed to depend. Accordingly the Greeks made a night attack on Troy, and Ulysses and Diomedes succeeded in carrying off this Palladium. A little later the Greeks returned to their ships and sailed away, pretending that they had relinquished the siege. On the plain before the city, however, they left behind them the celebrated *wooden horse*, the invention of Ulysses, which was hollowed out in the interior sufficiently to admit of the presence of its wily inventor and a few other heroes within it. Meanwhile Sinon, a relation of Ulysses, had allowed himself to be taken prisoner by the Trojans, and then persuaded them to draw this wooden horse, which he pretended was an atonement for the Palladium, into the city. They foolishly believed him and dragged the horse into the city, and in the dead of night Sinon let the Greeks out of the horse, and they at once set fire to the city. Meanwhile the main body of the Greeks, who had gone no farther than the island of Tenedos, returned and rushed through the gates of

the city, opened by their friends within, and in this way the city was taken. The date most generally accepted for the capture of Troy is B.C. 1184.

Tullius, Servius (*tul'li-us ser'vi-us*). The sixth king of Rome. He reigned forty-four years, and his reign was distinguished by several important events. He extended the boundary of Rome, causing it to encircle the Viminal, Quirinal and Esquiline hills, thus bringing within the boundary the whole of the famous Seven Hills of Rome. He greatly extended the power and privileges of the plebeians, and he brought about an important alliance, by virtue of which Rome and the cities of Latium became members of one great league.

Tullus Hostilius (*tul'lus hos-ti'li-us*). The third king of Rome. He destroyed Alba Longa and brought its inhabitants to Rome, giving them the Cælian Hill (one of the Seven Hills of Rome) to dwell on.

Turnus (*tur'nus*). King of the Rutuli (or Rutulians), to whom Lavinia, daughter of king Latinus, had been betrothed. Latinus gave her, however, to Æneas, who in the end slew Turnus, who was a brave warrior, in battle.

Tusculum (*tus'ku-lum*). A very ancient town of Latium, about ten miles south-east of Rome, said to have been founded by Telamonius, son of Ulysses. Cato the Censor was born here, and Cicero had in it a favourite villa.

Tydeus (*tī'dūs*). Son of Æneus, king of Calydon, and father of Diomedes, who was one of the principal Greek heroes at the Trojan war. Hence Diomedes is often called by his patronymic Tydides (*tī-dī'dēz*).

Tyndareus (*tin'dar-ūs*). King of Sparta and husband of Leda. He invited Menelaus to come to Sparta, and handed over the kingdom to him.

Typhoeus (*tī-fō'ūs*) or **Typhon** (*tī'fon*). A giant who wished to acquire the sovereign power over gods and men, but was overcome with a thunderbolt from Jupiter and buried under Mount Ætna.

Tyrtæus (*ter-tē'us*). A lame schoolmaster of Athens, about B.C. 668, who when sent to Sparta, in answer to an appeal for a leader, proved more efficient than had been anticipated. His martial songs led the Spartans, in a united body, to victory over the Messenians.

U

Ulysses (*ū-lis'ez*) or **Ulixes** (*u-līx'ez*); called **Odysseus** (*od-is'sūs*) by the Greeks. A king of Ithaca, famed among the Grecian heroes of the Trojan war for his craft and eloquence; the son of Laertes, husband of Penelope, and father of Telemachus and Telegonus (by Circe). In order to escape from going with the other Greek heroes against Troy, he feigned madness, ploughing the sea-shore with a horse and bull yoked together and sowing salt. The imposture, however, was laid bare by Palamedes (*q.v.*), who placed Telemachus, the infant son of Ulysses, in the furrow, when the latter at once turned aside the plough; but the wily Ulysses had his revenge on Palamedes (*q.v.*). Ulysses, in his turn, sought out and obtained the indispensable assistance of Achilles (*q.v.*). At the siege of Troy his cunning and valour were of the greatest service to the Greeks. In company with Diomedes he slew the horses of Rhesus (*q.v.*), and also carried off the Palladium (*q.v.*). Perhaps the crowning effort of his ingenuity was the invention of the famous wooden horse, by means of which the city of Troy (*q.v.*) was ultimately taken by the Greeks. After the taking of Troy Ulysses set out for Ithaca, which, however, he did not reach for twenty years. During this time he passed through the adventures which form the subject of Homer's glorious poem, the *Odyssey*, which takes its name from Odysseus, the Greek name for Ulysses. He thus visited Circe (*q.v.*), Polyphemus (*q.v.*), the Lotophagi (*q.v.*), and other persons and places. In order to get safely past the island of the Sirens, he, with his usual sagacity, devised special means, which proved entirely successful (see "Sirens"). He lost six of his companions whilst sailing between Scylla (*q.v.*) and Charybdis. He then suffered shipwreck, he alone escaping by means of the mast and planks. In ten days he was drifted on to the island of Ogygia, inhabited by Calypso (*q.v.*), with whom he stayed for eight years. He then constructed a raft, and made his way to the island of Scheria (*q.v.*), whence he obtained a ship that carried him to Ithaca. He did not, however, make himself known at once to his wife and son. In order to see how the land lay, he disguised himself as a beggar, but was kindly received by the old swineherd. Meanwhile his son Telemachus, now grown up to manhood, returned from a journey to Pylos and Sparta, undertaken with a view to gleaning what information he could as to the probable whereabouts of his father. Ulysses then made himself known to Telemachus, and the two resolved on a plan of revenge on the numerous unfortunate suitors for the hand of the virtuous and constant Penelope (*q.v.*).

With great difficulty she was induced (being, as yet, unaware of the safe arrival of her husband) to promise her hand to that suitor who could shoot with the bow of Ulysses. Not one of them, however, was able to draw this bow, whereupon Ulysses himself took it up and slew them all. He then made himself known to Penelope, and went to see his father Laertes, bowed down with grief and years. Now Circe, who had had a son, Telegonus, by Ulysses, sent him in search of his father. Telegonus encountered a storm which cast his ship on the coast of Ithaca, and being pressed by hunger, he began to plunder the fields. Ulysses and Telemachus hearing of this, went out against the spoliator; but Telegonus, not knowing Ulysses, ran him through the body with a spear given to him by his mother. Thus the famous hero died at the hands of his own son. Telegonus afterwards married Penelope, and became by her the father of Italus.

Umbria (*um'brī-a*). A district of central Italy.

Urania (*ū-rā'nī-a*). The muse of astronomy (see "Musæ").

Uranus (*ū'ra-nus*) or **Heaven**. Husband of Gæa (Earth), and father of Oceanus, Hyperion, Rhea, Themis, Cronos, and other children. At the instigation of Gæa he was dethroned by Cronos.

Utica (*ū'tik-a*). Next to Carthage, the most important city of ancient Africa. It was older than Carthage, and lay to the north-west of it. In the third Punic war it sided with the Romans, and received, as a reward, the greater part of the Carthaginian territory. Here the younger Cato (*q.v.*) put an end to his life, and hence received the surname *Uticensis*; he had taken the side of Pompey in the civil war, and being unable to defend Utica against Cæsar, preferred death to falling into the hands of the great dictator.

V

Vandali (*van'dal-i*); the **Vandals**. A people in the northern part of Germany. In A.D. 409 they invaded Spain, and in 429 they crossed over into Africa and conquered all the Roman dominions there. Subsequently (in 455), under their victorious king Genseric, they invaded Italy and took and plundered Rome. They were at length destroyed by Belisarius (A.D. 535).

Varro, **M.** (*var'ro*). A distinguished writer, famous for his vast learning; was born B.C. 116. He sided with Pompey in the civil war; but after the battle of Pharsalia he not only obtained the forgiveness of the magnanimous Cæsar, but was employed by him in the work of getting together the great public library at Rome. He died B.C. 28, aged eighty-eight. Out of his four

hundred and ninety books only two have come down to us, and of those two one is imperfect.

Veli (*ve'li*). A very ancient city in Etruria, about twelve miles from Rome; taken by the dictator Camillus, in B.C. 396, after a ten years' siege.

Velitræ (*vel-i'træ*). A town of the Volscians, in Latium; celebrated as the birthplace of the emperor Augustus.

Venus (*ve'nus*); called by the Greeks **Aphrodite** (*af-ro-di'tæ*)—i.e. "sea-foam." The goddess of love and beauty. She was supposed to have sprung from the foam of the sea: hence her Greek name. She was the wife of Vulcan, but was very unfaithful to him. She loved the gods Mars, Bacchus, Neptune and Mercury, and the mortals Adonis and Anchises. She was considered by Paris (*q.v.*) the most beautiful of the goddesses, and had awarded to her the celebrated Golden Apple. Any one who wore her magic girdle immediately became beautiful and the object of love and desire. She is generally accompanied by her son Cupid. The month of April, as the commencement of spring, was considered peculiarly sacred to the goddess of love. The myrtle, rose, apple and poppy, and the sparrow, dove, swan and swallow, were all sacred to her. She was probably originally identical with Astarte, a Syrian goddess, called by the Hebrews Ashtoreth. As might have been anticipated, the representation of the Queen of Beauty on canvas and in marble has resulted in some of the finest works of the most celebrated painters and sculptors of antiquity. Among the former Apelles' masterpiece of Venus rising from the sea deserves special mention; and among the latter the "Cnidian Venus" (so called because it stood in her temple at Cnidus), by Praxiteles, is unquestionably the most famous. Phryne (*q.v.*) sat as model for both of these noble works of art. The fame of the "Cnidian Venus" was so great that travellers from all parts of the civilised world resorted to Cnidus in order to see it. In fact, Pliny and others declared it to be the finest statue in the world. The "Venus of Milo" is, however, the noblest extant representation of Venus. It was found, in 1820, in the island of Melos, the modern Milo (hence the epithet), which is one of the group of islands named the Cyclades, in the Ægean Sea. It now forms one of the treasures of the Louvre.

Verona (*ve-ro'na*). A city in northern Italy, the birthplace of Catullus.

Verres, C. (*ver-rēs*). Roman governor of Sicily (B.C. 73-1), notorious for his bad government, by which the island was desolated. He was brought to trial, being prosecuted by Cicero and defended

by Hortensius. The evidence of his extortions and exactions was so overpowering that Verres soon quitted the city in despair and was condemned in his absence.

Vertumnus (*ver-tum'nus*). The god of the changing year—that is, of the seasons and their productions. His festival was celebrated by the whole Roman people on the 23rd of August.

Vespasian (*ves-pā'shi-an*). Roman emperor A.D. 70-79, his full name being T. Flavius Sabinus Vespasianus (*flā'vi-us sa-bī'nus ves-pā'shi-ā'nus*). He was of mean origin, and was born in A.D. 9. In the reign of Claudius he was appointed (A.D. 43) to the command in Britain, and reduced the Isle of Wight. During the reign of Nero he also served with distinction. He conducted the war against the Jews in the East, leaving his son Titus to continue it whilst he returned to Rome. He was proclaimed emperor at Alexandria on July 1st, 69. His mode of life was marked by great frugality and simplicity, which had a very favourable effect on the Roman people. He died on June 24th, 79, and was succeeded by his son Titus.

Vesta (*ves'ta*); called by the Greeks **Hestia** (*hes'ti-a*)—i.e. "the hearth." One of the twelve great Roman deities, the goddess and guardian of the hearth and home. She was the daughter of Saturn and Rhea. In her temple in the Forum at Rome stood no statue, the goddess being represented by the eternal fire burning on her altar as her abiding symbol. This fire was kept up and attended to by a number of virgin priestesses, called Vestals, who were chaste and pure like the goddess herself. On March 1st in every year the sacred fire was renewed, and on June 15th her temple was cleaned and purified.

Virgilius (*vir-jil'i-us*) or **Vergilius Maro** (*ma'ro*); usually called **Virgil**. A celebrated Roman poet in the time of Augustus. He was born on Oct. 15th, B.C. 70, at Andes, a small village near Mantua. He was patronised by Mæcenas, at whose suggestion his *Georgics*, his most finished production, was undertaken. Virgil's great epic poem, the *Æneid* (*ē-nē'id*), gives an account of the wanderings of Æneas (*ē-nē'as*) from the fall of Troy till he finally settled at Latium in Italy and became the ancestral hero of the Romans. He enjoyed the friendship of Horace, and by the munificence of his patrons, Augustus and Mæcenas, he was enriched to such a degree that he not only enjoyed wealth and leisure during his lifetime, but left a house and considerable property behind him at his death. Virgil must be placed first of all the Roman epic poets. He died at Brundisium on Sept. 22nd, B.C. 19. Addison says that "Virgil strikes the imagination wonderfully with what is beautiful. The *Æneid* is

like a well-ordered garden, where it is impossible to find out any part unadorned, or to cast our eyes upon a single spot that does not produce some beautiful plant or flower. . . . Virgil is never better pleased than when he is in his Elysium, or copying out an entertaining picture. . . . He has drawn together, into his *Aeneid*, all the pleasing scenes his subject is capable of admitting, and in his *Georgics* has given us a collection of the most delightful landscapes that can be made out of fields and woods, herds of cattle, and swarms of bees."

Virginia (*vir-jin'i-a*). The beautiful daughter of L. Virginius, a brave centurion, about B.C. 450. She was slain by her father in order to prevent her seizure by the lascivious decemvir, Appius Claudius. The story is given in a telling manner by Macaulay in his "Lays of Ancient Rome." This deed led to the downfall of the decemvirs. Appius was put in prison, where he put an end to his own life.

Volaterræ (*vol-a-ter'ræ*). An ancient town in Etruria.

Volcæ (*vol'sæ*). A powerful Celtic people in Gaul.

Volsci (*vol'si*); the **Volscians**. An ancient people in the south of Latium. They were not completely subdued by the Romans till B.C. 338.

Volsinii (*vol-sin'i-i*). An ancient and important city of Etruria.

Volumnia (*vol-um'ni-a*). Wife of Coriolanus (*q.v.*).

Vulcanus (*vul-kă'nus*) or **Vulcan**; called **Hephæstus** (*hē-fēs'tus*) by the Greeks. The god of fire. He was the son of Jupiter and Juno, and was lame from his birth. Besides being the god of fire, he was master of the arts which need the aid of fire, especially of working in metal. He made all the palaces of the gods on Olympus, the armour of Achilles, the fatal necklace of Harmonia, the fire-breathing and brazen-hoofed bulls of Æetes (see "Argonautæ"), etc. The Cyclops were his workmen, and his workshops were situated under Mount Ætna in Sicily. Vulcan's wife was Venus. His favourite abode on the earth was the island of Lemnos. His great festival was celebrated on the 23rd of August.

X

Xanthippe (*zan-tip'pē*). Wife of Socrates (*q.v.*).

Xenocrates (*zen-ok'ra-tēs*). A philosopher; born at Chalcedon B.C. 396. He was a disciple of Plato, and succeeded Speusippus (who himself had succeeded Plato) as president of the Academy, a post he occupied with distinction for twenty-five years. He died B.C. 314. None of his works have come down to us.

Xenophanes (*zen-of'an-ēs*). A distinguished Grecian philosopher, a native of Colophon; flourished from B.C. 540 to 500. He was the originator of the Eleatic doctrine of the oneness of the universe.

Xenophon (*zeni-of-on*). A celebrated Grecian historian and philosopher, a pupil of Socrates. He was born about B.C. 444, and attained the age of more than ninety years. He was one of the 13,000 Greeks who marched under Cyrus the Younger against his brother Artaxerxes. The armies met at Cunaxa, and in the battle that ensued, B.C. 401, although the Greeks were victorious, Cyrus was slain. Xenophon then became the leader of the 10,000 surviving Greeks in their famous retreat along the Tigris, etc. The expedition of Cyrus, and the subsequent memorable retreat of the Greeks, are described in his "Anabasis" (*an-ab'a-sis*), *lit.* "a going up" (from the coast), which has come down to us. His other principal work is his "Cyropædia," which has for its basis the history of Cyrus, the founder of the Persian empire.

Xerxes (*zerk'sēs*). King of Persia B.C. 485-65; was the son of Darius and Atossa. Early in 480 he set out on his famous expedition against Greece. He crossed the Hellespont (Dardanelles) by a bridge of boats. Herodotus tells us that his whole forces—both on land and sea—amounted to the enormous total of 2,641,610 fighting men (?). He marched through Macedonia and Thessaly, but his progress was checked at the narrow pass of Thermopylæ (*q.v.*). After Leonidas and his three hundred brave Spartans were slain, however, he marched on through Phocis and Bœotia, and finally reached Athens. About the same time as he entered Athens his fleet arrived in the bay of Phalerum, just outside the city, and here a naval engagement—the famous battle of Salamis—took place, in which the Persian fleet was completely defeated and dispersed by the Greeks under the command of Themistocles. Xerxes himself witnessed the battle from a lofty seat. The result so greatly alarmed him that he left Mardonius with about 300,000 troops to complete the conquest of Greece—in which, however, he was unsuccessful (see "Plateæ")—and with the remainder set out homewards. The expedition of Xerxes proved singularly unsuccessful, for on the very same day as the memorable battle of Plateæ, in which Mardonius was defeated and slain, the Greeks gained a great naval victory over the Persians off Mycale (*mi'kal-ē*) in Ionia (in Asia Minor). Xerxes was finally assassinated by Artabanus, the commander of his body-guard, in B.C. 465.

Z

Zacynthus (*sa-sin'thus*). An island in the Ionian Sea, off the coast of Elis; now called Zante.

Zaleucus (*sa-lū'kus*). The celebrated lawgiver of the Locrians, about B.C. 660. His code, which was severe, was probably the first collection of written laws that the Greeks possessed.

Zama Regia (*zā'ma rē'ji-a*). A city in Numidia, on the borders of the Carthaginian territory, where was fought one of the most momentous battles in the history of the world—that, namely, in which Scipio Africanus Major gained a brilliant and decisive victory over Hannibal, on Oct. 19th, B.C. 202, and brought the second Punic War to a close.

Zela (*zē'la*). A city in the south of Pontus, a province of Asia Minor, near which Julius Cæsar defeated Pharnaces, the king of Pontus, with such ease (B.C. 47) that he sent to the senate the famous laconic despatch, "*Veni, vidi, vici*" (*vē'nī, vī'dī, vī'sī*), "I came, I saw, I conquered."

Zeno (*zē'no*) or **Zenon**. (i) The founder of the Stoic philosophy; was born at Citium, in Cyprus, about B.C. 355. After twenty years' study he opened a school in a colonnade or piazza, which, being adorned with the paintings of Polygnotus, was called the *Stoa Pæcile*, or painted piazza. Hence the school of philosophers founded by Zeno was called the *Stoic*. He presided over his school for the period of fifty-eight years, and died at a great age. (ii) A philosopher of Elea, in Italy; born about B.C. 488. He was the favourite disciple of Parmenides, of Elea, the founder of the so-called "Eleatic" school of philosophy, to the development of which Zeno devoted all his energies.

Zenobia (*zē-no'bi-a*). Queen of Palmyra, a celebrated city of Syria. After the death of her husband, Odenathus, in A.D. 266, she assumed the imperial power. Her ambition led her to claim the title of Queen of the East; but she was defeated and taken prisoner by the Roman emperor Aurelian, A.D. 273. She was taken to Rome, and passed the remainder of her life in easy captivity at Tibur. Longinus, the famous grammarian, who lived at her court, was, however, put to death.

Zephyrus (*zēf'i-rus*). The west wind, or properly, the north-west.

Zeus (*zūs*). See "Jupiter."

Zeuxis (*zūks'is*). A famous Grecian painter; born at Heraclea, and flourished B.C. 424-400. His masterpiece was his picture of Helen (of Troy). He excelled in depicting inanimate objects, his rival in this department being Parrhasius. The following story is told of their rivalry. Zeuxis painted a boy carrying a

bunch of grapes with such extraordinary fidelity to nature that the birds came and pecked the canvas. Parrhasius, however, painted a curtain so perfectly that Zeuxis, on seeing it, attempted to draw it aside, expecting to see a painting behind it. Zeuxis then acknowledged the superiority of his younger rival by saying, "Zeuxis has deceived birds; but Parrhasius has deceived Zeuxis himself." Moreover, he added that had he painted more perfectly the figure of the boy carrying the grapes, the birds would then have been frightened away. It is said that he died of laughter at the quaintness of a picture he had painted of an old woman.

Zopyrus (*zō'pī-rus*). A celebrated physiognomist. He was asked by the disciples of Socrates, whom he did not know, to decipher the character of the philosopher from an examination of his features. Zopyrus then gave him the character of Silenus (*g.v.*), whom he greatly resembled (see "Socrates"). The disciples ridiculed him and his art; but Socrates admitted that he naturally possessed vicious propensities, which, however, he had overcome by his philosophy.

Zoroaster (*zō-ro-as'ter*). The founder of the religion of the Medes and Persians. He lived in remote antiquity; but of his date or life practically nothing is known.

